B·S·A
Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 207 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 162 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XII NO. 75— BOMBAY FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.

COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
29th Mar.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
5th Apr.	NALDERA *		15,993
9th ,,	DEVANHA	Extra steamer ..	8,092
12th ,,	MALWA ..		10,941
19th ,,	DONGOLA	MALOJA x	20,700
26th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,089
3rd May.	DELTA ..	CHINA *	7,952
10th ,,	MANTUA..		10,902
17th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA x	16,385
24th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
31st ,,	DELTA ..	NARKUNDA x	16,227
7th June.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
14th ,,	DONGOLA	KHIVA *	9,097
21st ,,	NALDERA		15,996
28th ,,	DELTA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,277
5th July.	MACEDONIA ..		11,089
12th ,,	CHINA ..	MOREA *	10,911
19th ,,	DELTA ..		8,097
26th ,,	CALEDONIA..	MOOLTAN x	20,700

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
4th April	MANELA	8,303
18th ,,	MATIANA	8,965
2nd May	DOMALA	8,441
23rd ,,	MASHOBRA ..	8,324
13th June	DURENDA * ..	7,241
27th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
11th July	DUMANA ..	8,600
25th ,,	MODASA ..	8,986

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE. HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

12th April	NAGPORE* ..	5,273
19th ,,	ALIPORE* ..	5,283
26th ,,	PERIM*	7,648
30th ,,	KIDDERPORE * ..	5,334
5th May	SICILIA §	6,813
26th ,,	SOUDAN §	6,696
7th July	SICILIA §	6,813
28th ,,	SOUDAN §	6,696

§ Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.
* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
28th March. ..	VASNA	Busreh via K'ch 8-15 a. m.
29th ,, ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via K'war 9 30 a. m.
31st ,, ..	VITA ..	Karachi via K'war 10 a. m.
2nd April ..	KHANDALLA..	East & S. Africa
2nd ,, ..	BAMORA ..	Busreh via K'ch & P Gulf Ports

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA,
P. P. O. Box 162.
Telephone No. 1220.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE.
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Muroran Maru	Y. Watanabe	5374	19th ,,	2nd April
Lima Maru	J. Etigawa	6989	28th ,,	9th April
Penang Maru	G. Goto	5214	3rd Apr.	17th ,,
* Tamba Maru	N. Wada	5845	8th ,,	22nd ,,
Genoa Maru	K. Ogawa	6785	16th ,,	30th ,,
Sado Maru	I. Nirei	5898	28th ,,	12th May

* Passenger Steamer.
REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For:—Class	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd with food	Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	520	240	160	128
Kobe	613	580	285	190	152

For revised Passage tariff apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 29279, Telegrams "YUSEN."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via., Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

THE BEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
for Swadeshi-made Confectionery such as Acid drops. Lemon drops, Raspberry drops, Sugared Almonds and Almond Rock. Packed in 7lb. tins and glass jars at wholesale rates.
DR. D. WRITER & CO.,
Brand-tablet Manufacturers of Quinine—Bs. Purgative and Confectioner
CORNER GRANT ROAD—BOMBAY No 7
C.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824
Fully paid up Capital F30,000,000 £2,666,666
Reserve Funds F42,429,181 £3,535,765
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.
DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Semarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Soerabaya	Djocja	Pot.ianak
Medan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Padang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Palembang	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS.—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—83, ESPLANADE ROAD
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agent.

INSURANCE.

THE EAST & WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
ATTRACTIVE SCHEMES WITH GUARANTEED BONUS.
Moderate Premia.
SPEEDY SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to the SECRETARIES.
65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.,
Total Assets exceed Rs. 2,10,00,000
Annual Income exceeds Rs. 39,00,000
New Business exceeds Rs. 71,00,000
Low Premiums. Liberal Conditions
Worldwide Policies
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.
Managers.

Do you care to use the most wonderful force known to Science?
You can win the love and friendship of others; you can develop a charming personality: gain absolute self-control; improve your mentality, wield a powerful influence over the minds and lives of others; cure the most obstinate diseases and habits without drugs. You can positively prove these things for your self by addressing
THE
Latent Light Culture
TINNEVELLY (S. INDIA)

C. P. CEMENT
"SWASTIKA" Brand
is the
Finest Cement made in India
This Cement is Manufactured at the LARGEST and MOST-UP-TO-DATE FACTORY in INDIA.
It is now being used by the Calcutta Port Commissioners for the construction of King George's Dock.
TRIAL SOLICITED
for Government Tests and other particulars
Apply to
Messrs. SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co.,
70, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Messrs. BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & Co.,
Motilal Hirabhai's Market, Opposite Railway Station,
AHMEDABAD.

MOTOR CAR
INSURE WITH
THE
UNIVERSAL
FIRE and GENERAL
INSURANCE Co., Ltd.,
Universal Building;
COWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.
MANAGING AGENTS,
M. KANJI & Co.,

The Bengal Insurance And Real Property Co., Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE:—12, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE:—46, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
C. I. OFFICE:—17, Sikh Mohalla, INDORE, C. I.
A PROGRESSIVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The only Company to provide houses for its policy-holders under its Housing Scheme.
ALL UP-TO-DATE LIFE INSURANCE PLANS.
GUARANTEED BONUS.
AUTOMATIC
NON-FOR FEITURE.
PERSONAL DISABILITY ADVANTAGES.
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.
Investment Bonds a speciality.
WANTED.— AGENTS for every district head-quarter in Bombay Presidency or C. and Rajputana. Good terms offered to really capable men.
APPLY TO RESPECTIVE BRANCH OFFICES.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.
THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.
Head Office—Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branch I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.
Branch II.—Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

CURE YOUR EYE
Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma (iritis Stye, Watery eye, Corneal, Ulcer, Redness, etc., (without knife) by our LOTUS HONEY. SAFE remedy of nature, 1dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to:—NEW FORMULA CO. Kandi, Bengal, India (Dep. 5.).

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A well-educated man, having knowledge of Port Trust Docks. Handsome salary. Apply to R. BATLIBHOY & CO., Cargo Runner, Bombay.
A R10091

DO YOU WANT A JOB?—Then subscribe "WANTED," a weekly journal which gives profuse informations of vacancies throughout India and abroad. For free specimen copy write with half anna stamp to "WANTED," Burn Bastion Road, Delhi.
R10080

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—CHIEF AGENTS AND AGENTS for a reliable firm, salary according to qualifications. Apply sharp to MANAGER, ORIENTAL SERVICE BUREAU, Delhi.
10079

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL REPRESENTATIVES for the Nagpur Pioneer Insurance Co., Ltd., Head Office, Nagpur, on salary or commission, or both.—Apply to the MANAGING AGENTS.
A 18736

WANTED by a well-established Indian Insurance Company, CHIEF AGENT for Deccan and also for Central Provinces. Apply to Box No. 509, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—Spacious GODOWN at Kumta Street, Frere Road, also available for MOTOR GARAGES. Please apply to LALUBHAI NATHUCHAND, 210, Bazar Gate Street.
C R10114

TO BE LET—At New Nagpada, 2nd Peer khan Street, Mistry Building, separate BLOCKS on 3 years' lease terms. Apply SAFFER MAHOMED MISTRY, Nishanpada Road, Bombay No. 9.
C R10110

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.
The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

JAIPUR ART STUDIO, Kalbadevi, Bombay Photographers and Enlargement Specialists, expert supervision, solicit trial, guarantee satisfaction. Photos taken day and night.
19209

HOTELS.

MONTE CARLO
HOTEL WINDSOR
FIRST CLASS ENGLISH HOTEL
CENTRAL HEATING.
Hot and Cold Running Water in every Room.
GAILLARD & FAU.

HOTEL LOTTI
AN ARISTOCRATIC HOTEL
PARIS—Rue de Castiglione
PARIS
Adresse Telegraphique: OTELOTI

GRAND HOTEL DE NOAILLE & METROPOLE
MARSEILLE (FRANCE).
The most popular and High class Hotel of Marseilles.

ST. MORITZ.
SWITZERLAND. THE BELVEDERE.
HIGH-CLASS English Family Hotel finest absolutely free, and sunniest situation. Inclusive terms from 12 to 24.

CALCUTTA HOTEL.
MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH CALCUTTA.
IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges: Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.
Telegram: "CALHOTEL."

ALLAHABAD.
CENTRAL HOTEL—Allahabad
DOUBLE STORIED FIRST CLASS HOTEL under European Supervision, near Railway, Bright, Airy Rooms, every comfort, excellent cuisine, Electric lights and fans. Reasonable charges.
'Phone 222.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR
SUN BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT
Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.
THE GWALIOR CEMENT CO., LTD.,
Navsari Building, Fort, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 1989.
Agents for Punjab, Delhi, U.P. and N.W.F. Provinces,
Messrs. BHANAMAL GULZARIMAL,
Chaori Bazaar, Delhi.

THE STORY OF COCOGEM.
Four Well Printed and Illustrated Books.
Vol. 1.—"Raw Material, Manufacture and Packing."
Vol. 2.—"Advantages and Use."
Vol. 3.—"Cook Book" 90 New Recipes.
Vol. 4.—"As Told by Satisfied Customers."
Sent free on request.
Address:—
COCOGEM Box 4, Tatapuram P.O. Cochin State.
T 19106

ON SUNDAY, the 30th instant, at 10-30 a.m., Terrace Cama, Altamont Road, Sale of valuable hand-some made-to-order household furniture, rich glass, crockery and plated ware, etc.
T10105

FINANCIAL.

A FINANCIER WANTED to invest Rs. 50,000 to a lakh in a going Motor concern, on reasonable interest or share or both. Write with terms to Box No. 145, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R19283

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Students, who wish to join the vacation classes to be coached during the vacation months and made up with those who commenced in January should enrol immediately. GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, Apollo St., Fort, Bombay.
M R10093

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

THE BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED so as to reach the Undersigned by the 10th of April for the post of ASSISTANT LADY SUPERINTENDENT, Bombay Municipal Urdu Girls' Schools, salary Rs. 200-10-250 plus Rs. 20 War Allowance plus Rs. 30 Carriage Allowance p.m., stating age, nationality, religion, mother-tongue, qualifications, previous experience with copies of testimonials. Sound knowledge of English and Urdu and also Persian essential. Graduates to be given preference.
The selected applicant will be called upon to join appointment in July.
D. G. PADHYE,
Secretary, Schools Committee.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, (1) 20th March, 1924.
C19277

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

REQUIRED a RESIDENT MECHANICAL ENGINEER to supervise the manufacture of 72in., 60in. and 57in. diameter steel pipes in Workshops near Bombay and the assembling and laying of the same along 60 miles of pipe track, outside Bombay, at a salary of Rs. 1,200 per month without quarters.
Applicants should be between 35 and 45 years of age and should have had a good technical education.
It is essential that applicants must have a thorough knowledge, and have had considerable experience in steel plating, hydraulic, and pneumatic rivetting, caulking, and general boiler-shop practice and also should have held a responsible position as Works Manager, Shift Engineer or similar post in a Ship Yard, Railway, or large commercial Firm.
The appointment is temporary, but is not expected to terminate within twelve months.
The salary will commence from date of joining appointment in Bombay and single first class rail fare to Bombay will be paid.
The appointment is subject to one month's notice on either side.
The selected candidate will be required to furnish a Medical Certificate of sound health and constitution prior to engagement, and will be required to enter on his duties in Bombay early in May, 1924.
Applications stating age, qualifications and experience together with copies of testimonials should be addressed to the undersigned and will be received up to 15th April, 1924.
H. J. TRIVESS SMITH, M.I.C.E.,
Special Engineer,
Tansa Completion Works.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 24th March, 1924.
19286

THE LAKHSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company No. 9, Wallace Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th April at 2-30 p.m. (Standard Time) for the purpose of transacting the following business:—
1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Accounts for the ending 31st December 1923.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To confirm the appointments of Mr. L. S. Hudson and Mr. A. F. Hood as Directors.
4. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th April to the 26th April, 1924, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors.
For The Bombay Company, Limited,
C. H. GOODALL,
Managing Director.
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 27th March, 1924.
19309

THE VISHNU COTTON MILL, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 9, Wallace Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th April, 1924, at 2-45 p.m. (Standard Time) for the purpose of transacting the following business:—
1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1923.
2. To declare a Dividend on the Ordinary and Preference Shares of the Company.
3. To confirm the appointments of Mr. L. S. Hudson and Mr. A. F. Hood as Directors.
4. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th to the 26th April, 1924 both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
For The Bombay Company, Limited,
C. H. GOODALL,
Managing Director.
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 27th March, 1924. C19308

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Osaka Shosen Kaisha's steamer "Sumatra Maru" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 27th of March from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge and for cargo in bags within three days after discharge. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are requested to send this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.
MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that NARAYANDAS THAKERSEY MULJI, of Bombay Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property which he has agreed to purchase from Bai BACHUBAI alias RAMCOOREAI to our client Mr. MOTICHAND VASTACHAND.
All persons, having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 33, Tamarind Lane, Shibtrai Bank Buildings, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.
SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Carpenter Street on Sutar Chawl in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring one hundred and ninety-three and one-fourth square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 3295, New Survey No. 1901 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1229 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward 564 (Nos. 22 to 24) and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Nanack Isaad Ghandy, on or towards the West by the passage belonging to the premises, on or towards the North by a passage and gutter partly belonging to the premises and partly belonging to the neighbouring houses and on or towards the South by a public road.
Dated this 26th day of March, 1924.
AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS,
C19312 Purchaser's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4456 of 1923.
Short Cause, Plaint filed 24th October, 1923. Summons to Answer Plaint.

ROWJI PREMJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
(1) GORDHANDAS MAWJI and (2) HIRABAI, wife of Lalji Gordhandas, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Cavel, without the Fort of Bombay, (3) LALITABAI LALJI, a minor under the age of 18 years by her guardian-ad-litem, N. W. Pradhan, Esq., Bar.-at-Law, (4) LUXMIDAS GORDHANDAS and (5) JAMNADAS LALJI, a minor under the age of 18 years by his guardian-ad-litem, N. W. Pradhan, Bar.-at-Law, all of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Cavel, outside the Fort ..... Defendants.

To,
The 1st and 2nd Defendants abovenamed.
(1) Gordhandas Mawji and (2) Hirabai, wife of Lalji Gordhandas.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a suit against you, the Defendants abovenamed, praying that it may be declared that the Plaintiff is the owner of the said properties, described in the Schedule "A" annexed to the Plaint and as such is entitled to the possession thereof, that the Defendants may be ordered to forthwith give vacant possession of the portions of the said premises in their respective occupation, that the Defendants may be ordered to pay to the Plaintiff compensation for wrongful use and occupation of the portions of the said premises as to this Hon'ble Court may appear just and proper, that pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit, a Receiver may be appointed to take charge of the said premises with power to file suits and recover the rents and profits thereof, that pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit the Defendants may be restrained by an order and injunction of this Hon'ble Court from dealing with or injuring the said properties or from recovering the rents and profits thereof, that the Defendants may be ordered to pay to the Plaintiff costs of this suit and for such further and other reliefs, as the circumstances of the case may require.
You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 8th day of April, 1924, at 11-15 a.m. in person or by Advocate to answer all material questions relating to this suit and produce your witnesses and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence and you are required to bring with you any document in your possession, containing evidence, relating to this suit or upon which you intend to rely.
Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 15th day of November, 1923.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
for Prothonotary.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.
The 15th day of November, 1923.
Messrs. AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
19315

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the joint Hindu family property and credits of PURSHOTTAMDAS MANGALDAS NATHOOBHAI of Bombay, Kapole Bania Hindu Inhabitant landlord, residing at Walkeshwar outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.
KISHOREDAS PURSHOTTAMDAS MANGALDAS, of Bombay, Kapole Bania, Hindu Inhabitant, land-lord, residing at Walkeshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-fourth day of March in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the Fourteenth year of our Reign.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.
The 24th day of March, 1924.
MESSRS. CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
19311

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. CHUNILAL PURSHOTTAMDAS has from Magh Vad 30 S. Y. 1980 (5th March, 1924) ceased to be a partner of the firm of Messrs. MADHAVJI KARSONDAS AND COMPANY, carried on by the said Chunilal Purshottamdas, Karsondas Ladak, Bhawanishanker Keshavji, Hargovindas Harishanker and Jethalal Lalji at Sutar Chawl, near Crawford Market as Gold and Silver-Smiths. Our friends Messrs. KARSONDAS LADAK, BHAWANISHANKER KESHAVJI, HARGOVINDDAS HARISHANKER and JETHALAL LALJI are continuing the business at the same place and under the same name as and from the said date and will not be responsible to any one who enters and has with the said Chunilal Purshottamdas any dealings and transaction relating to the said firm from and after that date.
Dated this 25th day of March, 1924.
Messrs. RELE & CO.,
Attorneys for Karsondas Ladak, Bhawanishanker Keshavji, Hargovinddas Harishanker and Jethalal Lalji.
19310

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of PANDYA MOHANLAL DOLATRAM, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, of Bombay and lately doing business in Bombay as a Grocery Merchant, ... Deceased.
Bai MENA, widow of Mohanlal Dolatram deceased, residing at Khand Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Fifth day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the Fourteenth year of our Reign.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
The 6th day of March, 1924.
Mrs. BAI MENA, widow of Mohanlal Dolatram,
Petitioner in Person.
C19314.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G.I.P. RAILWAY.
119 Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 21285.

AUCTION SALE OF 250 BAGS BEET SUGAR
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Khand Bazar at the shop of Messrs. Ratanji Khimji, by order of Messrs. Strauss and Co., Ltd., and on account and at the risk of Abdulla Haji Sidik:—
Ex. S. S. "Geraldia."
250 bags B. B. Beet Sugar, marked C. T./8, Co. Ltd., about 25 tons.
MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 28th March, 1924.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 24927.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT BHENDY BAZAR, PAREL ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.
Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from the Mortgagee Kashibai, widow of Thaker Lalji Karson, and at the risk and on account of two of the Mortgagors Esmailji Alibhai and Dawoodbhai Alibhai and the Official Assignee as the Assignee of the estate of the said two insolvents and at the risk of the heirs of the third Mortgagor Abdul Karim Alibhai, deceased, and in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated 16th February, 1920, and made between Esmailji Alibhai, Dawoodbhai Alibhai and the deceased Abdul Karim Allibhai who were the Mortgagors of the one part and Kashibai, widow of Thaker Lalji Kerson, the Mortgagee, of the other part, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable property on THURSDAY, the 3rd April, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.
PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of Vazandari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the East side of Parel Road, Bhendi Bazar, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and fourteen square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 3625 and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 2263, Street No. 383-387, and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Cursondas Morlidhar, on or towards the South and East by the property of Abdulally Ahmedally and on or towards the West by the said Parel Road, Bhendi Bazar.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Jamshedjee Rustomjee and Devidas, Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their Office at 5, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.
GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 28th March, 1924.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the quantity of Grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.
By order of the Bank and office concerned.
1 case Harmoniums.
4 cases Board Wooden Boxes.
1 Gross Pear's Glycerine Soap.
On account of Insurance office concerned:
2 cases gas mantles.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 secondhand rubber tyred Victoria.
1 secondhand rubber tyred Mail Coach.
1 secondhand rubber tyred Brougham (English).
1 secondhand rubber tyred glass door fronted Landau.
1 Horse with harness.
1 Arab Horse in harness.
1 Waler Horse in saddle and harness.
By order of the Municipal Assessor and Collector.
1 Hand Cart.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, RICH GLASS, CROCKERY AND PLATEDWARE AND CARPETS, ETC.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms at No. 120, Apollo Street, Fort, furniture, etc., such as mirror almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, Chesterfields, marble top wash hand tables, show cases, glassware, platedware, bedsteads, etc., etc. The property of Sir F. Nelson and other European gentlemen. Also on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser, Mr. Vinayak Pai one screen, tables, boxes, etc., etc.
The above is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, & COLOURED GLASSWARE, ETC.

On SATURDAY, the 29th inst at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hornby Road next to the Fire Brigade Station, all the office furniture, etc., belonging to the Parsons Trading Co. such as large and small writing tables, American roll top table, office chairs, 2 Typewriters, teak wood cupboards, pigeon hole cupboard, side teapoys, chairs, books stands, electric ceiling fans, coloured glass ware, bowls, vases, cups and saucers, etc., etc.
The above is on view.

On SUNDAY the 30th March, 1924, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Terrace Cama" Altamont Road, Cumbala Hill, very valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture rich glass, crockery and platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumb waiters crockery stands, teapoys, easy chairs, carpets, Drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, old black wood carved furniture, screen, cabinets, vases, ornaments, Electric fan and lights, writing tables glass door books and silver cabinets, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, cloth and gown presses, reclining sofas easy chairs, hat stands, benches, cane furniture, crockery, aluminium utensils etc. etc.
The property of G. Bell, Esqr.
Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIAL AT LADY JAMSEDJI ROAD, DADAR.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 4111 of 1922 (Jumabai vs. Haji Jafer), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 28th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.
Building materials of Bungalows and Chawls at Lady Jamsedji Road, Dadar, opposite Bombay Woollen Mill.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 28th March, 1924.

MISTRY & CO.

Telephone 25152.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE TEAK AND BLACK WOOD JACOBIAN STYLE CARVED, PLAIN, SPECIALLY MADE-TO-ORDER HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, COTTAGE PIANO, RICH GLASS, CROCKERY, PLATED ORNAMENTS, CARPETS, ETC.

Auction Sale on SUNDAY, the 30th day of March, 1924, at 10 a.m. (S. T.) in Bungalow No. 16, Cuffe Parade, Colaba Reclamation, made-to-order very valuable open carved and plain Jacobian style household furniture such as sliding, dining table, arm and armless chairs, large mirror back inlaid sideboard and dinner wagons, Robert's drawing room cabinets and show-case, leather lined Chesterfield suites, Cottage piano, gramophone with records, roll top writing table and chairs, single and double brass and iron beds, large mirror door wardrobes, Ladies' chival dressing table and almyrah to match low and easy chairs, marble top wash-hand tables, wall clocks, rich glass ware, crockery, cutlery, plated ware, utensils, etc., etc.
Property of Capt. C. F. Tofts and others.
Catalogues are published and property is on view.

MISTRY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th March, 1924.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.

AUCTION SALE.

A large quantity of surgical instruments medicines, drugs, and poisons to be sold at Ordnance Depot, Bombay, behind Town hall by the order of the Ordnance Officer I/c. Ordnance Depot, Bombay, on Monday the 7th April, 1924 at 10 a.m. sharp. The drugs and poisons will be sold to such license holder who has a license and not to any other person, also purchasers will have to pay full amount at once and remove such lot at once as being accepted. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to:—
NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & CO.,
94, Main Street, Poona.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA

TO-NIGHT—FOR THE LAST TIME!
UNIVERSAL ATTRACTION DRAMA
"THE VICTOR"
featuring
HERBERT RAWLINSON
The programme includes the International News and a 2-Reel Century Comedy with the
CENTURY BEAUTIES
To-day 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
West-End Cinema
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

Grand Fancy Fete and Exhibition

IN AID OF
POOR PARSEE HOUSING FUND
at
PRINCESS VICTORIA MARY GYMKHANA, COOPERAGE.
opened by H.E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
on 22nd March 1924.
ATTRACTIONS
A typical Chinese Town and Rose Garden, Illuminations on grand scale with artistically decorated Tower, Continuous Bands, Daily Theatrical Performances, Artistic Trade Exhibits, Refreshments and Bar, Mountain Slide and other unique side shows.
OPEN TO PUBLIC
From 22nd to 29th March 1924
From 5-0 p. m. to 12-0 midnight
DON'T FAIL TO SEE CHINA TOWN & WAX WORKS.

TO-DAY
GRAND CHILDREN'S FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL, 5 TO 7 P.M.
ENTRANCE RE. 1.

Admission:—Season Coupons Rs. 6/-
Day Ticket Re. 1/-
Season Coupons can now be had from the office of the above

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p. m.
The Bombay A.D.C.
presents
"THE MERRY WIDOW"
Cinema at 6-30p. m. "DOWN HOME"

EMPIRE THEATER

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p. m.
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
in his latest Picture
"THE MOLLYCODDLE"

EMPRESS THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p m.
JACKIE COOGAN
The Million Dollar Kid In
"CIRCUS DAYS"

THE "Treasure OF Kalyan"

To-Night at 5, 7, 9 and 11 p. m.
LAST CHANCE
Novelty Cinema

Cinema Majestic

Presents
TO-DAY and during This Week
RAZIA BEGUM
A spectacular historical drama
With
Mahatma Gandhi
AT JUHU
BEING
The First Genuine Photograph of that Patriot after his release,
WITH
MANDVI KHADI EXHIBITION.
You cannot afford to
Mriss. these pictures.
SEE THEM TO-DAY.

COMING ! ! COMING ! !
Under the patronage of Shrimant Shri Sayajirao Gaikwad of Baroda.
Gandharva Natak Mandali
only 5 plays in Bombay at the Elphinstone Theatre
on
Saturday 29-3-24 at 8-20 p. m. (S.T.)
EKACH-PYALA
Sunday 30-3-24 at 3 p.m. Noon
DRAUPADI
Wednesday 2-4-24 at 8-30 p. m. (S.T.)
MANAPMAN.
Special on account of Holiday—
Saturday 5-4-24 at 3 p. m. (S.T.)
SWAYAMWAR.
Sunday 6-4-24 at 3 p. m. (S.T.)
SOUBHADRA.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT—AND—THIS WEEK
Presents
Kohinoor Super Photo-play
"GULBAKAVLI"
Daily 5, 7, 9, & 11 p. m.
Saturday, and Sunday extra show at 3 p. m.
Price as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

FIRST CLASS CENTRAL PROVINCES TEAK.

The Imperial Gazetteer, Hoshangabad District (page 179,) says "The Teak of Rajahorari and Bori is the best in the Central Provinces." We own the Rajaborari Estate and are contractors for the Bori Range. The best teak of Central Provinces can therefore be had from us only. Logs and scantlings of all sizes available at moderate prices.
One inch planks, 3in. to 6in. wide, in stock lengths, about 2000 cubic feet available at a reduced rate of Rs. 3 to Rs 3/12/0 per cubic foot according to width, F.O.R. Timarni G.I.P. Railway.
For detailed particulars, write to:—
The MANAGER,
Rajaborari Estate Timber Depot.,
Timarni, G.I.P. Railway.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 27.
S S Ahmedi, Cunningham, Busreh.
S S Sumatra Maru, Yamaguchi, Kobe.
The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
S S Vasna, Gulliver, Busreh.
S S City of Lahore, McMillan, Calcutta.
S S British Fern, Oxley, Mahomerah.
S S Silverbirch, Catto, Durban.
The following vessel began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Millpool for Calcutta.
S S Ahmedi:—The Eastern S N Company's steamer Ahmedi, 1531 tons, Captain J Cunningham, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.
S S Sumatra Maru:—The O S K steamer Sumatra Maru, 4272 tons, Captain Yamaguchi, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.
S S Vasna:—The B I S N Company's steamer Vasna, 2043 tons, Captain B Gulliver, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.
S S City of Lahore:—The City Line steamer City of Lahore, 4471 tons, Captain J McMillan will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(THURSDAY, March 27.)
ALEXANDRA DOCK.
Shed.
1 Ct. Lahore, 4471, Cal., 28/3 F F C & Co.
4 Devanha 4750, London, 9/4, M M & Co.
5 Alipore 3271 Japan, 9/4 M M & Co.
6 Taroba, 3657, Genoa, 8/4 M M & Co.
7 Mattawa 3453 Karachi, 1/4 M M & Co.
Jetty Khandalla 3289, Durban, 2/4, M M & Co.
8 Jalapa 4386 N. Y. 3/4 Vol. Bros.
9 Ryujin Maru 3847 Kobe, N.F. N Y Kaisha.
11 Elysia, 4002, L'pool, 29/3, Graham & Co.
12 California, 10135, L'pool, 3/4, Graham & Co.
14 Argun Maru 4040, Kobe, 6/4, O S Kaisha.
15 Pilsna 4915, Trieste, 1/4 L Triestino.
VICTORIA DOCK.
5 Tannenfels 1745, K'chi 3/4 Graham & Co.
9 Liebenfels 3852 K'chi 31/3, Graham & Co.
10 & 11 Gambhira 3196, NF, N.F M M & Co.
PRINCE'S DOCK.
B Garmula 3234 K'chi N. F. M M & Co.
C & R Muroran Maru 3757 Japan, 2/4, N Y. Kaisha.
D & E Doudalo 3028, Cal. 30/3.
F Nagpore 3226, N.F. N.F., M M & Co.
K Sultania, 2758, NF, NF, A S Shustary.
K Shushtar 1718, N F, H S Shushtary.
O Alfred Nobel 2614, Cal. 29/3, Graham Co.
Piave, 4634, NF, Graham & Co.

EXPORTS.

March 27.
S S Kaiser-I-Hind for London:—16 bales lamb skin, Cox's Shipping Agency; 2000 cwt. linseed, Volkart Bros.; 23 cwt. bristles, American Importing Co.; 92 bundles woollen carpet, J. S. Narag and Sons; 1 cwt Ivory H. Rawji and Sons.
S S Taroba for Genova:—1420 cwt lin seed, Ralli Bros.
S S California for Liverpool:—5000 cwt. linseed oil cake, N V Vaimohmad; 2000 cwt. myrobollam, B Damji and Co.; 60 bales wool, G H Sucoor, 200 bales cotton, Gill and Co.; 1163 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 350 bales hemp F. P., F F Campbell and Co.
S S Elysia for Marseilles:—300 cwt mustard seed, C Jivanlal and Co.; 60 cwt coriander seed, C. Jivanlal and Co.; 30 cwt gum C. Jivanlal and Co.; 35 cwt gum olibanum, C. Jivanlal and Co.
S S Elysia for Liverpool:—200 bales grey wool, Cox's Shipping Agency; 10 bales wool, Ko Asinal; 50 bales cotton waste, B Meyer and Co.; 17 bales cotton waste, V A Save.
S S Elysia for New York:—30 cwt cardamum seed, E Virji and Co. 5 bales Persian carpet, American Express Co.
S S Elysia for Glasgow:—47 bales hemp, S. Laiji.
S S Fernmoor for Hull:—1000 cwt castor seed, Strauss and Co.
S S Fernmoor for Dunkirk:—112 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
S S Cochrana for Leith:—75,000 cwt cotton seed, Strauss and Co. 4000 cwt linseed, Strauss and Co.
S S Devanha for Antwerp:—425 bales cotton, Ralli Bros. 3400 cwt. crushed bones, Hollinghurst and Co.
S S Devanha for London:—7 cases bristles, J A Beglie and Co.
S S Navigator for Swansea—3060 cwt Indian maize, Ralli Bros.; 3960 cwt Indian jawaree, Ralli Bros.
S S Navigator for Dieppe:—38000 cwt linseed Ralli Bros.
S S Tannenfels for Hamburg:—2000 cwt. ground nut oil cakes, Anant and Co.; 7 bales goat hair, H K Jetha and Sons; 550 bales bales hemp F P, F F Campbell and Co, 110 bales cotton, H K Shah; 110 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros.; 52 cwt gum Arabic P. Koovarji; 50 bales hemp, J Vishweshwar.
S S Tannenfels for Copenhagen—20 cwt. cardamom husk, E Virji;
S S Tannenfels for Constaniania:—42 cases cardamom, R S Tata and Co.
S S Tannenfels for Rotterdam:—77 cask, goat skin, E A Rahman.
S S Jalapa for New York:—16 cases fox skin, M M and Co. 18 cases tanned fuse, M M and Co.; 137 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; bales woollen carpet, S M H Kadarbux, 7 cases lamb skin, S M H Kadarbux; 9 cases bladder S M H Kadarbux. 7 cask sheep casing S M H Kadarbux.
S S Jalapa for Philadelphia,—124 cask goat skin, Deccan Trading Co.
S S Sierra Morena for Antwerp:—50 bales cotton, G K Kaisha; 10 bales hemp, D B Khan.
S S Pilsna for Trieste—100 bales cotton, K M Nathoo; 220 bales cotton, N Rajaram; 825 bales cotton, Bombay Co.; 55 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.
S S Pilsna for Venice:—110 bales cotton, Bombay Co.; 330 bales cotton, Vardhman Bros.
S S Matiana for Havre:—125 bales cotton F. P. F F Campbell and Co.; 55 bales cotton E I Prior de Soane and Co 94 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ld.
S S Nagpore for Osaka:—2000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T. Co.
S S Nagpore for Kobe:—2000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.
S S Muraron Maru for Hongkong:—15 cwt. ivory H Rawji and Sons.
S S Muraron Maru for Nagasaki:—500 bales cotton, Y K Kaisha.
S S Muraron Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.; 800 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.
S S Muraron Maru for Nakasaki:500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T. Co.
S S Muraron Maru for Shanghai:—1500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ld. 10 cases butter, C E P Dairy Farms.
S S Ryjin Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, Y K Kaisha Ld. 500 bales cotton, Ozu Burin and Co.; 2000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha, 1000 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ld.
S S Ryjin Maru for Osaka:—200 bales cotton, Y K Kaisha.
S S Argun Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton, Birla Brothers; 500 bales cotton R D Tata and Co.

IMPORTS.

March 27.
S S Pilsna from Trieste. Agents Lloyd Triestino. S N Co.:2700 bags sugar, 6750 D bags sugar, 36 cases soap, 30 bales cord boards, 175 cases matches, 500 cases manures, 50 cases safety matches, 18 cases leonic ware, 18 cases fox, 10 cases enamelled ware, 80 packages hurricane lantern, 345 bundles hurricane lantern, 23 packages lamp parts, 21 cases lamp parts, 75 flask Quick Silver, 220 barrels suar of lead lesowa, 124 barrels sugar of lead, 110 cask sugar of lead, 29 packages lantern, 26 bales silk paper, 20 bales cotton yarn, 22 cases cotton goods, 55 cases liquors, 14 cases Init jewellery, 14 cases embroideries, 53 cases textile goods, 17 cases brushes.
From Venice:—234 cases spun silk waste, 210 cask earthen colour, 20 cask tantoic acid, 12 cases woollen fex, 37 cases cotton goods, 99 cases woollen caps, 42 cases buttons, 25 cases meegoronis, 25 cases gum moostic, 40 bales mixed tissue, 20 bales cotton yarn, 100 balez cotton, 2400 bags almond in shell, 1 box gold specie, 155 packages gum Insence, 74 packages small dry fish, 70 bundles hides, 11 bundles goat skin.
S S Alipore from Kobe. Agents.—M M & Co. —11 cases toys, 11 cases wooden ware, 50 bales dried ginger.
From Hongkong:—150 bales hemp, 16 packages bamboo sticks, 10 packages China root, 50 packages sugar candy, 300 bundles cassia, 50 cases cassia, 75 cases wet preserve, 25 cases rotton socks.
From Singapore:—40 drums lub. oil, 150 bags sago flour, 56 bags betel nut, 24 bags Tapioca, 13 bags mace.
From Pennang:—65 ingots Tin, 204 bags pearl tapioca, 76 bags split betel nut.
From Colombo:—292 cases jams, 161 bags arcanut.
S S Nawab from Calcutta. Agents Turner Morrison and Co.—200 bags gunnies or H. cloth 30 bags twine, 107 bags paper, 124 packages jute gastaing 78 pieces half trusses, 52 pieces column, 500 kegs red lead colour, 20 coils manila rope, 500 cask coat pitch, 40 kegs red lead dry, 107 kegs red paint, 20 drums red paint 42 drums green paint, 68 kegs green paint, 24 drums printing paint, 21 drums composition paint, 80 drums chocolate paint, 20 drums Oak colour paint, 223 kegs white paint, 40 drums white zinc paint, 24 drums black enamel, 20 bags red dry, 60 cask coat tar, 17 boxes copal varnish.
From Nagapatam—76 bags turmuric.
From Calicut:—144 bundles Venga wood bark 80 half chest Tea, 25 jottas mango, 165 cases soap, 700 bags copra, 11 full chest tea, 787 bags cocoanut.
From Cananore:—10 bags soap nut, 33 bags copra, 19 bundles cardamoms husk.
From Tuticorin:—79 cases tea, 48 bags card moms.
From Pondicherry:—14 bales yarn wash, 25 cotton carpet.
S S Skuld from Bangkok& Agents.—F. F. Campbell and Co.:—536 pieces teak square, 1624 pieces teak plank, 126942 pieces scantling, 71624 bundles teak scantling, 1068 bundles yong buttons, 20 bags green beams, 12 boxes said to contain.
S S British Fern from Abadon. Agents Shaw Wallace and Co.—7949-8 tons liquid fuel in bulk.

BIDI MERCHANTS' GRIEVANCES.

THREAT OF STRIKE NEXT WEEK.

The country tobacco merchants of Bombay have submitted an appeal to the Municipal Commissioner through the Deputy Commissioner of Salt and Excise in connection with the recent issue of notices to all bidee merchants by the Health Department. These notices have been issued with a view to enforce sanitation and reduce as far as possible the danger of disease through bidi turners. The Excise department till lately controlled the licences for making and selling bidis but recently the Municipality have taken charge of issuing bidee making licence which requires the licensees to carry out certain requirements. The memo issued by the Assistant Health Officer in November last draws the attention of bidi merchants to the following:—
(1) The shelves or structures on which the wares are exposed for sale in front of the shop shall be so arranged as not to obstruct light.
(2) All appertures for light and ventilation shall be free from obstruction.
(3) The number of workers employed in a room shall not at any time exceed the number allowed by the licence or the number which will secure for each turner 300 cubic feet of air space.
(4) The accommodation of Bidi Workers in lofts will not be permitted.
(5) The premises will be lime-washed twice a year once in November and again in May.
(6) Suitable receptacles shall be kept for sweepings and refuse which shall be removed before 8 a.m. daily to the nearest refuse cart.
(7) Bidi leaves on the road or foot way will be presumed to have been deposited by the occupier of the nearest bidi shop.
The plea of the bidi merchants is that almost all the rules require some modification especially the following which must be greatly modified in order to meet with their grievances:—
(1) The air space required for each turner. (2) Responsibility for refuse found near his shop and (3) prohibition of lofts.
Taking the average height of each shop up to the loft as 10 feet each turner would require 30 square feet. A shop generally employs from 3 to 6 turners and about 100 to 150 square feet would be required to allot the required air space to each turner. Very few shop-keepers would be able to comply with this requirement looking to the size of bidi shops in Bombay. As accommodation of bidi workers is not permitted in the lofts, the bidi merchants have requested to be allowed to use the same for storing bidees. In addition to all this, the Excise Department require the premises to be lime-washed once either in January or February and the Municipality want so twice a year, in November and May which means that a small bidi shop which has an average income of about 25 rupees should be white-washed three times a year.
Some of the shops are undoubtedly dirty but such drastic measures are hardly necessary to remedy the defects. Unless the rules regarding allotment of space and use of lofts are modified to a great extent most of the local bidi merchants will be obliged to close their business as they cannot pay more rent for bigger shops nor continue business at a loss. Insignificant as the trade is, the Bidi business maintains about 1,600 licensees and 20,000 bidi turners. Every year about 30 lakhs worth of Tobacco is imported and the Municipality obtain about 4 lakhs as revenue.
No reply has yet been received from the Municipal Commissioner and if the necessary modifications are not effected the bidi merchants will probably cease works from next week.

A PURDESHI DESPERADO SENTENCED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
BANDRA, March 24.

Lunt Bhai, a Pardesi of Bandra, and very well-known here, as capable of doing any desperate deed was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Carter, District Magistrate, Bombay Suburban District at the Pali Hill Court to six months' hard labour and ordered to to furnish security for a year in the sum of Rs. 100.
This trouble, it will be remembered, the accused had brought upon himself for flinging a heavy paper weight at Mr. Antia, First Class Honorary Magistrate, Bandra under circumstances already reported in the "Chronicle." It was by sheer good fortune that the missile missed its mark and the Magistrate escaped serious injury.
The accused in spite of all the incontrovertible evidence brought against him denied 'in toto' having committed the offence and eloquently pleaded that the case against him was absolutely a pure concoction. As he was being removed to the lock-up he thanked the Court for its leniency and humanity, which he said he fully appreciated and he also added that he could certify that a more good-hearted and good natured Britisher than Mr. Carter had never occupied the Pali Hill Magisterial chair in Bandra.

MAHATMA'S WORK.

A HUNGARIAN TRIBUTE.

"Young India" publishes the following extract from a letter addressed to Mr. Gandhi by a Hungarian correspondent from Budapest:—
"An unknown person of a distant country sends his best wishes to you on occasion of your getting back of physical freedom. For, your soul could not lose its freedom even in the prison. You have important things to do and may be, my writing to you will cause only disturbance to you, taking away precious time if you read it. It can be even that you will never get or read it, but it does not matter at all; for it is an inner necessity for me to write and tell you that there are men very far away from India who have faith in your person and your work.
"I believe that the work which is done by you has a great importance for the whole humanity; the West does not understand it clearly to-day what your work represents in human history, yet it can be observed that there are many in the West who have a clear or a less distinct feeling about it.
"Our small country—Hungary—was compelled by Fate to take part in the big war, although it had no hopes of rich results even if the war would have turned out to our advantage. (I use the terms of western ideology, yet knowing that victory and conquest does not mean a real advantage for the conquerors.) After the war, in which we had nothing to win, we lost three-fourths of our lands; barbarous foes took possession of the cultivated soil of our country, and Hungarians are damned in the conquered dominions to such a tragic existence that even oppressed India cannot imagine it, for India is at least a whole, while our people has been torn into pieces.
"The vanquished peoples of Europe are nearer to the understanding of your high idea than the conquerors. In Germany there are voices to be heard which seem to re-echo your own words. One of the best writers of modern Germany—George Kaiser—has completed a dramatic play in which the liberation of oppressed mankind is dealt with. The idea of the solving is yours! But even in England and France or America there are men who understood that the western way of solving great problems by everlasting wars cannot lead but to a general ruin. And the whole world begins to listen more and more to India's message for mankind—and this message is yours.
"Since several years I study Indian religion, philosophy and literature, and I have the conviction that India's thought has a very great importance for humanity. I believe that Rabindra Nath Tagore was right in saying: 'The greatest event of our age was the meeting of East and West in India.' Yes, India will pour fresh water into our dried-out wells,—for our wells which were once filled to the brim by another holy water (Christ's message) were abandoned by us. Truth is but one and the truth in the messages of the Upanishads, of Buddha or Christ cannot be different. The words and the forms can differ, but the living essence is the same.
"And there is nobody in this world today whose words and deeds could better express this truth than yours. In you I see the personification of all truth which was ever given to mankind."

THE PASSENGERS' AND TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The remarks made by Mr. Nensey while submitting the eighth annual report of the above Association to its members deserve the careful attention of all concerned. The catalogue of Railway Passengers' grievances, despite the attempt of certain Railway Companies, is daily increasing in volume and the sooner the authorities look to the matter, the better for them as well as the public. Public conscience is now wide awake and the spirit of Satyagrah has taken thorough possession of the people's mind. If public utility concerns, like Railway Companies, refuse to hear the voice of the people on whom they are fattening, even they cannot escape the whirlwind of Satyagrah. There are scores of ways to bring the traffic to a stand-still if the passengers choose to do so. Mr. Nensey's suggestion that Alarm chains will be pulled is only one of them. It seems therefore unfortunate that a big Company like the G. I. P. should continue to treat the Association and the public disrespectfully.
The above is only by way of general remark. It may safely be taken for granted that most of the Companies are not so unmindful of their own interest. They know that if the grievances are removed, it will benefit not only the passengers but also themselves. The above Association is therefore a valuable asset to them because it never approaches them with the mere catch-word of grievances, but with definite details of them and also suggests ways and means for remedying the same. For instance, to relieve the rush of passengers in the south of the city, they suggest the stopping of all Mails and Through Passenger trains at Dadar. To facilitate understanding between the public and the railway authorities, they suggest periodical, personal joint visits to particular places. As regards the now lifeless Traffic Superintendents appointed by Government, they suggest the maintenance of a "Complaint Book" at principal stations, and so on. Certainly, the Association is not only helping the public in the matter of their grievances, but is also rendering valuable assistance to the Companies themselves in remedying them.
The Association's membership is not yet quite satisfactory and it is the duty of the public to enrol themselves as members in large numbers. The Association has also started a relief fund to assist those who are unable themselves to fight against the Companies in Court to safeguard their rights, and the public should pay attention to this also, which is quite important.—Yours, etc.,
G. V. P. SHIVAM.

Dadar, March 20.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 27.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/4 23/32
Bank's selling D. D. 1/4 3/4
LONDON—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/4 23/32
Bank's selling D. D. 1/4 3/4
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/4 31/32
Bank's buying T. T. 1/4 25/32.
Bank's buying D. D. 1/4 15/16.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 520
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. Frcs. 590
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 580
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 140½
Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 133½
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 171
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 236
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 169½
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 337
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.29-5/8
London—Paris Frcs. 79.40
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.90.
London Brussels Frcs. 100.00
London—Rome Liras 99.00
London—Berlin Marks ——
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

London, Mar. 26.

Telegraph Transfers	1/4 13/16 Steady
Bar Gold	£ 4-16-1 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot.	33 7/16 Quiet

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS,

Bombay Mar. 27

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/4 11/16
Bank Demand	1/4 23/32
Dec. Acceptance 3m/s	1/4 31/32
Fes: Demand	620
American Dollars	337
Hongkong Dollars	171
Shanghai	236
Japan	141 1/2
Singapore	169 1/2

Market Steady.

London, Mar. 26.

Rents 3 per cent,	55 1/4
Berlin Cheques on London	—
Bar Silver Spot	33 7/16
„ 2 months hence	33 1/4

Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet India bought.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July, 1923.

Interest day to day loans	2 5/8
Interest 7 days Market loans	2 5/8

WAR LOANS, ETC.

London, Mar. 26.

Funding Loan 4 % 1960/90	£ 86 1/2—3/8
Victory Bonds 4 %	92 3/8unchanged
War Loan 5% 1929/47	101 9/16+1/16
Consols 2 1/2 %	55 1/4+1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	45 un changed
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (sterling Loan)	63.—
Govt. Securities 3 %	54—

STOCKS.

London, Mar. 26,

Conversion Loan	£ 75 9/16
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	„ 100—
7 per cent. Indian Loan	„ 10 8

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	16.23
Christiania	32.46
Amsterdam	11.62
Switzerland	24 86
Belgium Yesterdays	100.75
Athens	252.50

London, Mar. 26.

Exchange on London in Paris	79.35
„ „ „ Germany	
„ „ „ „ Italy	99.75

New York, Mar. 26.

Demand Bills	42.590

DISCOUNTS.

London, Mar. 26.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 5/16
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	4 1/4
„ „ „ 6 „	4 3/8
Rentes 5 per cent	21 3/4

BULLION.

Bombay, March 27.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 16/7/9
Sovereigns forward Rs. 16/8/9
Bar gold ready, Rs. 26/5/3
Bar gold forward, Rs. 26/5/9
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 26/6/3.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 81/13.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 82/5
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 82/9.

London, March 26.

Bar gold ready, s. 96/1
Silver ready, d. 33/7
Silver forward, d. 33/4.
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet and Steady, India was a buyer at lower rate.

GOLD.

Bombay, Mar. 27.

Ready.—26—5—3

Vaida. Opening.	Highest.	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Fagon			
Chitar 26—5—6	26—6		26—6

Teji Mandi.
Fagon
Chitar 0—5—3
Tone—Market Steady,

SILVER.

Bombay Mar 27.

Ready:—81—14—0

Vaida Opening	Highest.	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Fagon 81—12—	81—14—		81—14—
Chitar 82—5—0	82— 6—		82— 6—

Teji Mandi :—
Fagon
Chitar 0—14—0
Tone—Market Steady

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

March 27.

To-day Reuter reported 25 to 36 points lower in old crops and 27 to 40 points in new crops in New York futures. Early the market advanced on local short covering and new buying, but later declined on heavy selling. Liverpool has been reported 11 to 21 points higher. The market advanced on trade and scattered buying.

Messrs. Bruel & Co's Liverpool friends Messrs Reynolds and Gibson cable under date 26th instant (12-15 p.m.) as under:—

"Market has a steadier undertone but nervous over action in America and also local labour situation. However we think cotton getting into sounder position."

In accordance with the moderate decline in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 557½ i.e., Rs. 9½ lower than yesterday's closing rate for F.G. Broach April/May. At the opening prominent Shroffs were buyers and the market advanced to Rs. 559½. Around this level Exporting Houses were sellers and the prices gave way to Rs. 557/- but again recovered to Rs. 559/- on jobbers buying, and closed at the same rate at 4 p.m. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 561/- and closed easier at Rs. 556/- on selling by Offices, Commission Houses and prominent shroffs.

Fine Oomra May opened at Rs. 546/- and improved to Rs. 547/- on buying by a Japanese House. On selling by Exporting Houses the values gave way to Rs. 545/- and the market closed at Rs. 547/-. Whilst Oomra July opened at Rs. 551/- and fluctuating within a narrow range closed at Rs. 552/53. F.G. Bengal May was nominally quoted at Rs. 513/-.

Our market for ready cotton remained quiet yesterday and the demand was fairly good. About 3000 Bales are reported to have been sold.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS, 6—30 P. M.

Bombay, Mar. 27

Fully Good Broach	April/May	556
Fully Good Bengal	May	512
Fully Good Bengal		
Fine Oomra	May	542
Fine Oomra		
„	July	547 1/2

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 27

Description, Super-Fine,	Fine	F. Good	Good,
M. G. Bengal and Sindh Punjab	555	540	525
M. G. Oomra No. 3	575	565	550
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1	605	595	580
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2	590	580	565
M. G. Broach	600	590	580 570
M. G. Mathia	558	548	533 510
M. G. Khandesh	565	555	540 525

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Mar. 27

Fully Good Broach	April/May	559
„ „ Bengal	May	515
„		
Fine Oomra	May	546
Fine Oomra	July	551
Good southerns	May/June	579

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT,

March 27.

New York Market 26th March 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
27.20	May	26.94—26	27.25+05	26.95—25	
26.75	July		26.80+05	26.39—36	
24.45	Oct			24.05—40	
24.07	Dec			23 80—27	

Telegraphic market advices: May highest 27. 2, lowest 26.90, range .72 points. Market smaller; improved on local short covering, Wall St. shorts covering, West buying; less for sale.

Liverpool Market 26th March 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices	Prices at 11 a. m.	Closing Prices.	Since Previous close
16.05	Mar			16.25+20	
15 94	May	16.12+18	16.17+23	16.15+21	
16 58	July	15.77+19		15.78+20	
14.15	Oct		14.29+14	14.28+15	
13 69	Jan	13.85+16		13.80+11	
	Egyptian				
19.43	May			19.60+17	
17 95	Nov			18.10+15	

Telegraphic Market advices: (1) New York sales futures on Tuesday last estimated at 300,000. (2) Steady market. Scattered buying, Trade is buying. Spot sales 8,000.

(3) American cross rate 429 3/8. May highest 16.21, lowest 15.74, range .47 points.

(4) Market declined on heavy selling of new crop and fall of French Cabines; recovered on good reports from New York and local shorts covering. Weather continues favourable in the South.

(5) Straddles:—We think well of making a straddle by selling New York new crops preferably October, and buying October Liverpool at present differences. Also think well of buying October Liverpool and selling January Liverpool at present differences.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, March 27.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 67/-
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 84/-
5 per cent War Loan 1929-47 Rs. 93/8
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs 97/2
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 98/2
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 103/-
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 103/14.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 101/5
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 102/14
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 103/14
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 107/14
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 77/8.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 101/4
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 77/-
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101/4
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 77/-

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES,

Liverpool, Mar, 26

Months	To-day's price.
Mar.	16.24+19
April.	—
May.	16.15+21
June.	—
July.	15.78+20
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	14.27+12
Nov.	—
December	—
January.	13.85+16
Feb.	—
Mar.	—
Egyptians—May	—
„ July	19.60

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Mar. 26,

Months.	To-day's price
March	19.65+17
April	19.60+17
May	19.60+17
June	19.58+17
July	19.56+16
August	19.36+16
September	19.00+15
October	18.40+15
November	18.10+15
December	18.08+15
January	18.95+15

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS—COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar 26.

M. G. Bengal Good	10.85
„ „ Fully Good	11.20
„ „ Fine	11.60
No. 1 Oomra. Good	11.50
„ „ Fully Good	12.25
„ „ Fine	12.50
M. G. Broach, Good	13.20
„ „ Fully Good	13.60
„ „ Fine	14.00
M. G. Scinde, Good	10.70
„ „ Fully Good	11.10
„ „ Fine	11.50

AMERICAN MARKETS

New York, Mar. 25.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	6,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	—
„ Exports to Continent	2000
Futures at New York	
„ „ „ May	26.95—,25
„ „ „ July	26.35—,36
„ „ „ October	24.08—,37
„ „ „ Dec.	23.80
Spot Cotton at New York	27.05—.30
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	27.50—.50
Futures „ „ May	27.22—.22
„ „ „ July	26.35—.28
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	15 1/2
Silver foreign mined	64

WHEAT

London, Mar, 26

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. F/M Sellers	43
BARLETTA RUSSO—63 1/2 lbs. M/A Paid Sellers	41/9
AUSTRALIAN F/M Sellers	46
KARACHI BARLEY M/J Buyers	29/6
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F M/J Liverpool Paid	44
Tone—Dull	
Wheat cargo South Australian M Paid Sellers	47/6
GOAT SKINS—Sale opened to-day	
Madras and Bombay dearer	4—6
Offered	575000
Tone—Strong with active demand	
Tallows—Dull mutton tallow	50

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Mar. 27. (6-30 p.m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	40 0 0	6 12 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	39 0 0	6 10 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	41 0 0	6 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Katni	10 1 0	10 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 6 0	9 14 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10 12 0	11 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	11 12 0	12 4 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	11 6 0	11 14 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	75 0 0	15 4 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	72 0 0	14 8 0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50	69 0 0	14 0 0
Teelseed, Black	65 0 0	13 4 0
Poppyseed, White	12 4 0	13 0 0
Groundnuts	68 0 0	
Mowraseed	9 12 0	10 0 0
Barley	36 0 0	
Castorseed	70 0 0	14 6 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	41 0 0	5 14 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, April/May	6 11 3	
Wheat, A/S	7 0 3	
Linseed, April/May	12 4 6	
Linseed Sept,	12 6 0	
Groundnuts M/A	68 8 0	
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 M/A	15 4 0	
Gujarat Castor Seed Vishak	72 2 0	

SEEDS.

London, Mar. 26.

Linseed La Plata Argentine April/May and May/June Paid	£ 17 1/4
Tone—Easer not much done	
Cottonseed Bombay March/April Sellers	£ 10 1/4
Castorseed Bombay M./A. Paid antwerp	24

LINSEED.

London, Mar, 26.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags April/May Sellers	£ 19
Tone.—Demand quiet	
RAW LINSEED Oil Naked spot net	
„ Months April sellers	36/6
„ Buyers, etc., May./Aug. Sellers	36/3

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Mar. 26.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta March/April Sellers	28/6
July Sellers	24/3
July/Sept, Sellers	23,9
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay July/Sept. Sellers	24/1
Fine White Java C. &. F. Karachi July Sept. Sellers	24/1
Tone:—Neglected	

London, Mar. 26.

Cuban Sugar March sellers	28/9

METALS.

London, Mar. 26.

English best Selected Copper	£ 70 1/2
Standard Copper G.M.B.	„ 64 3/8
Copper Braziers	„ 86 1/2
Yellow Metal	„ 8 1/4
Hard Spelter	30 nominal
Corrugated Sheets	£ 17 15/16
Tone:—Quiet	
TIN BLOCK	256

BRASS

Bombay, Mar 27

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	3 4	65	8	0
Do	1	66	8	0
Do	1 1/4	67	0	0
Do	1 1/2	67	0	0
Do	1 3/4	67	0	0
Do	2	67	0	0

COPPER.

Bombay Mar. 27,

	per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, English	3/4	76	8	0
Copper	1/	80	0	0
Copper	1 1/4	80	0	0
Copper, American	1 1/2	77	0	0
Copper	1 3/4	77	0	0
Copper	2/	77	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		61	0	0
Panchteka Joint		29	0	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		40	0	0
Pat Klai		81	0	0
Lead, Country		18	0	0
German G Brass, Metal 3/4		64	8	0
„ „ 1		65	8	0
„ „ 1 1/4 to 1 1/2,				
„ „ „ 1 3/4 to 2		66	0	0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		77	0	0
American Copper 3/4		76	8	0
„ „ 1, 1 1/4		80	0	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATION RATES.

Bombay, Mar. 27.

		per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	No.	14 1/2	1	0	9
Kilachand	No.	20 1/2	1	1	9
Currimbhai	No.	12 1/2	0	15	0
Elphinstone	No.	12 1/2	0	15	9
David	No.	10 1/2	0	15	0
Shapurji	No.	10 1/2	0	14	9
Trikamdas	No.	10 1/2	0	14	3
Sattara	No.	10 1/4	0	15	0
Shapurji	No.	6 1/2	0	13	3
Light house	No.	6 1/2	0	12	3
Japan	No.	40 /1	1	13	9
Japan	No.	42 /2	2	0	6
Japan	No.	20	1	2	9
Japan	No.	32	1	9	3

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Mar. 27.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on Mar. 26, 1924.

Cotton	15333 Bales
Wheat	5842 Cwts.
Linseed	34374 „
Rape, etc.	5241 „
Gingellyseed	735 „
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	1105 „
Castorseed	7433 „
Rice	5388 „
Myrabollams	6993 „
Cottonseed	12561 „
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	1403 „
Juwar	892 „
Masur	378 „
Barley	920 „
Bajri	1449 „
Coal	1789 Tons

RUBBER.

London, Mar. 26.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure,	Apr./May	11 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe	Apr.	12 1/4

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 26.

In the share market to-day Jutes opened firm for the speculative stocks, but in order to sell at higher priced stocks, sellers had to meet the market in Howrahs. However, one or two large deals were reported.

In coals, Gopalichucks were again in demand, while Bansjorahs disclosed buyers at 3 points over yesterday. On the other hand, Bhulanbararee, and Kosoonda and Nyadee are both easier, the former shewing a drop of about 6 points.

In miscellaneous, Sanasipur sugars are in good demand at steadily advancing rates. Carews also remain firm. Lever Brothers preference are marked up Rs. 7, Rs. 2 decline.

In teas there was only a limited turnover at about current quotations. Central charges were especially sought after.

Government securities were steady.

The following were the closing quotations:—Government securities 3½ per cent, Government Paper 66/12 s 1; 5 per cent loan 1945-55 98/8 s 1; 5½ per cent war bonds 1928 103/14; 6 per cent bonds 1926 101/4 s 1.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1382, Karnani Industrial Bank 5/8.

Railways:—Myne Mymensingh Bhairabh Bazar Railway Rebate 74/8.

Jute:—Alliance pref 23 xd; Belvedere 475; Cheviot 249; Clive 34/14; Anglo-India 384 s 1; Auckland 184 s 1; Baranagore 136; Craig 6 s 1; Dalhousie 367; Empire 45/4 Fort William 286 s 1; Hooghly ord 70/8; Howrah 42/6 s 1; Hukumchand ord 8/1; Kamarhatty 498; Northbrook 50; Orient 183/8; Presidency 7/4; Reliance 51/4; Standard 355; Standard pref 97; Waverley 7/14.

Coals:—Bansjorah 23/8 s 1; Baraboni 12/12; Bengal 610; Bhulanbararee 23/12; Central Kurkend 29/8 xd; Gopalichuck 21/4; Kalapaathar 35/12; Kosoonda and Nyadee 22/4 xd; Pench Valley 26/8; Samla and Kendra 12/4; Satpukurta and Asansol 4/4; Searsole 16/4; Talcher 7.

Miscellaneous:—Lever Brothers pref 8/4; Bengal Telephone ord 5/12; British India Corporation ordy 6 xd; Carew and Company 92 Samastipur Sugar 14/10.

Tea Companies:—Atal Tea 17/4; Central Cachar 104 cd; Kasimara 66; Joybirpara 31 s 1; New Purupbari 10 xd; Rutema 14/8; Tirrihannah 22/4 xd; Tukvar 27.

Debentures:—4 per cent Calcutta Port Trust debentures 1967 82/12 s 1.

Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer is one shilling four and twenty-three thirty-second pence and demand is one shilling four and three-fourth pence.

SHARES.

Market closed quiet. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1392/8, India 77/8, Central Bank 25/8 and Eastern 79.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance 405, Bombay Cotton 550, Bombay Dyeing 666/4, Century 341/4, Cent. India 463/12, Colabaland 180, Coorla 137/8xd., Crescent 225, Currim 425, David 500, Dawn 520, Edw. Sassoon 202/8, Elphistone 40, Fazulbhoy 805, Finlay 540, F. Petit 1200, Gokak 102/8, Ind. Bleaching 135, Ind. Malwa 377/8, Jamshed Mfg. 130, Kastoorchand 175, Khatao 210, Kohinoor 1075, Luxmi Cotton 5150, Madhowji 230, M. Petit 2900, Meyer Sassoon 145, Morarji 3160 New Great 375, New City 280, Pabani 312/8, Phoenix 417/8, Shapurji 415, Simplex 284/4, Swan 685, Swadeshi 476/4, Tata Mill 245 and Vishnu Cotton 1850.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 210, B. Burma 287/8, B. Burma N.I. 60, Bt. Burma Pet 5/13, Bombay Tram 88/12 Bombay Steam 87/8, Bundi Cement 8/4, Katni Ord. 68/12, Katni Defd. 170, New India 12/8, Shivrajpur 35xd., Tata Iron Ord. 26, Tata Iron Defd. 96/4, Tata Hydro 700 and Scindia Steam 6.

Chartered Bank	£ 19 3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai	£ 129
National	£ 45
Eastern	£ 5 5/8
P. & O. Banking Corp	12 1/2

Enquiries show that the Government of India do not propose to constitute a committee of enquiry into Indian Taxation until about September next. The various announcements, therefore, about personnel of the committee are premature and unauthorised.

MOTOR ENTHUSIASTS

DON'T MISS THE

BUICK

CHASSIS!

AT THE

CHARITY FETE

T.R. PRATT (Bombay) LTD.

HUGHES ROAD, ... BOMBAY

SHARE BAZAR.

BOMBAY MARCH 27,

	12 to 1 O/C.	1 to 2 O/C.	2 to 3 O/C.
Ahmedabad Advance	407-8	——	405
Bombay Cotton	550	——	550
Bombay Dyeing	680-71-4-72-8	72-8-667-8	62-8-666-4
Century	346-4-43-12	45-341-4	42-8-341-4
Nagpur	470-67-8	67-8-465	462-12
Colaba	182-8-85-82-8	..	180
Crescent Ex-divi	230-26-4	225	225
Indore ex-divi	382-8-80	80-377-8	80-377-8
Kohinoor	1075	..	1075
New Great	393-12-85	80-375	77-8-375
Pearl ex-divi.	515-11-4	10-507-8	10-507-8
Phoenix	420	..	412-8
Bharucha	412-8	415	415
Simplex	290-85	85-280	83-12-281-4
Swan ex-divi	685		685
Swadesh	480-77-8	80-477-8	76-4-477-4
Pabni	317-8	..	312-3
Fazal	817-8-12 -8	12-8-810	7-8-805
Mathuradas	300	..	300
Tata Mill	240	..	245
Globe	60		60
Mysore	117-8		117-8
Madhavji	235		230
Finlay ex-divi.	540		540
Gokak	102-8		102-8
Edward Sassoon	205		202-8
Myre Sassoon	145		145
Alcock	215		210
Bombay Burma Old	287-8		287-8
Bombay Elec. Tram	88-12		88-12
Bombay Steamer Ordy.	87-8		87-8
Bundi Cement	8-4		8-4
Central E. Mining	23-4		23-8
Indian Cement	55		55
Katni Cement Ordy.	67-8		68-12
Shivrajpur	34-12		34-12
Tata Steel Ordy.	26		26
Tata Steel Defd.	95-96-4		96-4

JAMSETJEE NESSERWANJEE PETIT INSTITUTE.

The annual general metting of the members of the above Institute was held on Wednesday in the hall of the Institute, Hornby Road, Sir D. M. Petit presiding.

The report of the Managing Committee for the year ended 31st December 1923 among other things stated:—Out of the total number of 3,927 members, there were 2,629 Parsis, 35 Hindus, 126 Mahomedans, and 237 Christians. The total number of Lady members stood at 113 including 19 new admissions during the year.

Your Committee note with regret, the death of Mr. Dinshaw Jeejeebhoy, which took place on 10th June 1923. The deceased was a member of the Managing Committee since 1886 and continued up to 1921 when he resigned. A suitable resolution was passed by your Committee, putting on record his services to the institute and a copy of the same was forwarded to the family of the deceased.

With the increase in the number of magazines, the Circulating Department has been trying its best to supply the requirements of first class Members. During the year under report, a monthly demand card system was introduced to enable members to state what particular magazines they required, and every effort is being made to supply the magazines demanded. This system has so far been found to work satisfactorily.

The report was adopted and resolutions were passed effecting some changes in the internal management of the library. The meeting dispersed at 8 p.m. with a vote of thanks to the chairman

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

G. I. P. PAREL "A" IN TOURNAMENT PROPER....

The first match on Thursday was between the Young Muslims, who are mostly old Islam Gymkhana players, and the Combined R.A.S.C. and the Tank Corps. The Muslims had a runaway victory by five goals to nil after a one-sided game. Their forwards showed good understanding. Their defence was barely tested yesterday. Three goals were registered in the initial period by Currimbhoy, Jafer and Siddiqui respectively and in the second half Currimbhoy scored two more goals.

Teams were:—

MUSLIMS:—A. Kazi; Haq and Nazir Khan; Lokhandwalla, N. Siddiqui and Ahmed; Rasool, M. Siddiqui, Jafer, Currimbhoy, and Vakil Ahmed.

R. A. S. C.:—Summerville; Holborn and Khuda Bux; Brannon, Hughes and Abdul; Edgington, Moore, Moss, Barker and Barr.

Referees: Messrs. Cyriaco de Souza and Reporter.

G. I. P. PAREL "A" (3) BEAT ALL-BANDRA (1).

The second preliminary round of the Tournament started with an interesting match between the G. I. P. Parel "A" and the All-Bandra. A lively pace was the beginning of a keen struggle, the railwaymen having the better of the attack supplemented by a resourceful half line. The G. I. P. forwards were well supplied with clear passes and in a few minutes from the start began to test the Bandra defence. Cowton and Gardner had two "sitters" in the first ten minutes but missed both owing to hesitation. The Bandra defence which was being sorely tried, managed to make a clearance and the inside forwards invaded the railway area and a scrimmage ensued. As soon as the ball was cleared the Bandra left half who was on the edge of the circle sent a slow shot which the railway goalie, Harper tried to hit back without halting and the ball found the net. A very close struggle followed this goal and the G. I. P. forwards were more than ever determined to draw level. Gardner, Cowton and Mercado were constantly threatening the Bandra citadel. After numerous efforts the railway pivotal man Cowton got the ball and hitting it ahead raced the Bandra backs for possession and finally registered the equaliser amidst taunts of applause. At half time the teams stood on level terms. The second moiety was a better period for the railway who asserted their superior attacking tactics and confined the play in the Bandra area. Gardner was pulled up for "off side" on two occasions. Two penalty corners in favour of the Bandra team proved abortive and the railwaymen again threatened to score. Lewis as centre half played a brilliant game and Chapman led the inside forwards with alacrity and judgment. Mercado secured the lead by scoring the second goal off a pass from Cowton and in a few more minutes Gardner added the third. In the last ten minutes the Bandra forwards pressed the railway team but the sturdy defence of the G. I. P. was not to be beaten easily.

Teams were:—

G. I. P. PAREL "A":—Harper; Henderson and Hankins; Chapman, Lewis and Callaghan; D'Monte, Mercado, Cowton, Gardner and Fernandes.

ALL-BANDRA:—Elias; Gomes and E. Pereira; Sarto, A. C. Pereira and Sequeira; Dharmai, Gonsalves, J. Fonseca, Fernande and A. Fonseca.

Referees: Messrs. James and Bhoot.

TO-DAY.

4-30.—Y.M.C.A. (Byculla) vs. Portuguese R. S. C. (Re-play.)

5-45.—Hornets vs. B. E. S. Old Boys "A."

TENNIS IN BOMBAY

PRESIDENCY CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Five matches, two in Gentlemen's Single and three in doubles were decided on Thursday evening in the Presidency Hard Court Tennis Tournament. The contest between Perkins and Bunyan was a tame affair and an easy victory for the Bengal champion was a foregone conclusion. Pitt was expected to beat Khatau who however annexed the first set losing only two games. In the second set Pitt settled down and had no difficulty in snatching the remaining sets at 6—2 and 6—1. The meeting between Pitt and Perkins in the fourth round will provide some excellent tennis and should not be missed.

The following were the results:—

SINGLES.

Perkins beat Bunyan 6—0, 7—5.
Pitt beat Khatau 2—6, 6—2, 6—1.

DOUBLES.

Padbidri and Savur beat Sunderam and Chanam 2—6, 6—2, 6—2.
Ramrao and Katti beat Kamath and K Mathew 6—3, 6—4.
P. Tricumdas and Mehendle beat B. Desai and Bhatt 6—4, 6—4.

KOLHAPUR RACES

(From our Correspondent.)

KOLHAPUR CITY, Mar 27.

The anticipation of witnessing some good sport for the Third Day was amply justified. There was a large attendance, favourites romped in most of the races and both the punters and the books shared equally. Heavy showers followed the last race for almost an hour. The Arab races continue to fill well in their four races. Book-lore of Bombay fame failed miserably to His Highness mare Poor Anne well ridden by young Sheldon:—

TURF CLUB PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs.
Winner Rs. 2,500 presented by W. I. T. C. second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250. Handicap for Horses, in 3rd and 4th division.
Maharaja of Kolhapur's POOR ANNA 8-7 Sheldon 1
Brendon's BOOKLORE 9-12 Morris 2
Khairaz's JOVALITY 7-0 Burn 3
Tote paid Rs. 6-12 for win
THE PANCHGANGA PLATE. Distance 1 mile.
Winner Rs. 2,500 second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250. Handicap for Horses in 4th Division.
Ahmed Hazamy's WALLACHIN 8-1 Morris 1
Shantidas' ST. SIMON FANCY 7-8 Clarke 2
Ryan's LUXMI 9-10 McPherson 3
Also Ran: Tossp Up 7-13, Green Bitter 7-6.
Tote paid Rs. 16-4 for win Rs. 5-12, Rs. 3-12 for places.
THE PRAYAG PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.
Winner Rs. 2,000 second Rs. 400 third Rs. 200. Handicap for Horses in 3rd Division.
S. S. Akkasaheb's GOLDEN VISION 8-5 Clarke 1
Heath and Sulleman's ISLAND LORD 7-7 McPherson 2
N A Karim's LUCKY LAD 9-2 Burn 3
Also Ran:—Mimi 8-8.
Tote paid Rs. 4-8 for win and Rs. 3 and Rs. 5 for places.
LEMEN PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs.
Winner Rs. 1,500, second, Rs. 300, third Rs. 200. Handicap for Arabs in 3rd Division, landed on 1st July, 1923, direct from the country of foaling.
R. E. S. COSTA RICA 8-10 Huxley 1
A H Sulleman's ZAREE 7-13 Burn 2
Faraj bin Saud's ANWARCHAND 7-13 Aldridge 3
Ebrahim Gassobi's DHAREEN 7-4 Black 4
Also Ran:—Furas 9-1 Knight Bachelor 8-1 Hisham 8-12, Meazer 8-6 Goal 8-0 Tushar 7-7 Grey Malik 7-2.
Tote paid Rs. 9-4 for win; Rs. 2-12, Rs. 4 and Rs. 5-12 for places.
SHIVAJI CUP. Distance 1¼ mile.
A cup value Rs. 500 presented by the S. A. B. Coy. of Kolhapur and Rs. 4,000 from the fund. Winner the cup and Rs. 3,000, second Rs. 700, third Rs. 300. Handicap for Arabs in 3rd Division.
Abdoolla Mana's SAHOO 8-9 Fahad 1
Mustapha Tahib's CONFEDERACY 8-7 Clarke 2
M. L. Godse's KHATAF 8-4 Morris 3
Andrades and Kadum's SON OF ARABY 7-5 Black 4
Also Ran: Ramban 9-0, Model 8-8 Rising Star 8-8, Silver Cloud 8-0 Million 7-10.
Tote paid Rs. 20-8 for win; Rs. 4-4, Rs. 3-4 and Rs. 2-12 for places.
THE GUJRI PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 6 furlongs.
Winner Rs. 2,000, second Rs. 400, third Rs. 200. Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in 3rd Division.
Ahmed Azamy's ZAITOON 9-1 Morris 1
Wahabs and Ahmad's MARDIN 7-7 Clarke 2
Wahab's MOOZAN 8-11 Mockings 3
Maharaja of Kolhapur's LUCKY PRINCE 7-12 Sheldon 4
Also Ran: Frosty Face 910, Bhookri 8-12, All Clear 8-4 Carnival 8-2 Glass 8-0, Munwar 7-10.
Tote paid Rs. 3-12 for win; Rs. 2-4, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 2-12 for places.
THE GUJRI PLATE. (Div II.) Distance 6 furlongs.
Winner Rs. 2,000, second Rs. 400, third Rs. 200. Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in 3rd Division.
Kadum and Nakib's MAHIR 8-0 Morris ... 1
Khairaz's LAST CALL 9-4 Burn 2
Heath's ZAIDAN 9-0 McPherson 3
Shaffi's TAJ 9-1 Easton 4
Also Ran: Mudkul 8-8, Hizeb 8-7 Zaid 7-13 Jwan 7-8.
Tote paid Rs. 6 for win; Rs. 2-12, Rs. 2-12 and Rs. 3 for places.

LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP.

LONDON, March 26.

BETTING AND DETAILS.

The ante-post betting on the Lincolnshire Handicap was as follows:—

9 to 2 against Sir Gallahad.
100 to 7 against Evander.
40 to 1 against Grave Fairy.

A field of 27 ran. Three lengths separated the winner and the second, and two lengths the second and the third.

Place betting was 6 to 4 against Sir Gallahad and others proportionate.

Time was one minute 46 and 2/5ths seconds.—Reuter.

THE GRAND NATIONAL.

LONDON, March 26.

The following are scratchings for the Grand National:—

Soldier Bill and Watt Tyler.

LATEST BETTING.

The following is the latest betting on the Grand National:—

100 to 30 against the Conjuror.
6 to 1 against Silvo.
100 to 7 against Shaunspadah.
15 to 1 against Sergt. Murphy and Taffytus.
16 to 1 against Eureka.
20 to 1 against Musichall and Alcazar.
25 to 1 against Flymask, Ballinode and Chin Chin.
33 to 1 against Arravale and Drifter.—Reuter.

A POPULAR WIN.

Clackmannan was ridden by Melachlan (junior), Crubenmore by Orme and His Excellency by Sirrett.

Clonespoe did not run, otherwise the runners were identical with the probable starters already cabled.

The weather was dull and there was a huge attendance. After some delay, a good start was made in which Grave Fairy, Sir Gallahad and Overseer were the best away. Halfway from home, Sir Gallahad was well clear of Overseer, Grave Fairy, Crimson Dawn, Evander and Crubenmore, with Nora Mctavish coming last. A short distance from the finish, Evander took the second place, but could make no impression on the French horse who scored a popular win on tight reins. Overseer was close up for the fourth place.—Reuter.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

LONDON, March 26.

The following are the results of Football matches played in the League to-day:—

Third Division (Southern Section):—
Brighton four, Newport nil.
Third Division (Northern Section):—
Chesterfield 1, Halifax 1.
Wolverhampton 0, Rochdale 0.
The Scottish League:—
Airdrieonians 2, Queens Park 2.
Falkirk 1, Hamilton 2.

SCOTTISH CUP SEMI-FINAL.

The Scottish Cup semi-final, replayed at Glasgow, resulted as follows:—

Aberdeen 0, Hibernian 0.—Reuter.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE.

(Thursday, March 27, 1924.)

Mr. B. C. H. Calcraft-Kennedy, I.C.S., to act as Judicial Commissioner of Sind, vice Mr. C. A. Kincaid.

Mr. C. Berry, Secretary of the Aden Port Trust, to act as Chairman of the Port Trust.

Mr. H. D. Baskerville to act temporarily as Political Agent, Phaltan and Aundh, from the date he takes over charge from Mr. J. Ghosal, till he proceeds on leave.

Mr. M. S. Jayakar to act as Political Agent, Phaltan and Aundh, from the date he takes over charge from Mr. H. D. Baskerville, till relieved by Mr. M. Webb., I.C.S.

Mr. D. D. Cooper, Assistant Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Surat, to be Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Surat.

Mr. Bajibhai J. Patel to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Third Class in the district of Panch Mahals.

Mr. H. D. Baskerville, I. C. S., to act temporarily as Collector of Satara from the date he takes over charge from Mr. J. Ghosal, till he proceeds on leave.

Mr. Mahomed Hashim, an Assistant Engineer, Bombay Housing District No. II in the 1st Project Division of the Development Directorate, to act as Executive Engineer, Bombay Housing District No. II.

Khan Bahadur Edalji Jamshedji Unvala, Senior Assistant Secretary to Government, General, Educational, Marine and Ecclesiastical Departments, to officiate as Deputy Secretary to Government in those Departments.

Mr. V. B. Gokhale, to be Honorary Surgeon to the Sassoon Hospitals, Poona, from 25th September 1923 (without honorarium).

Mr. R. K. Naidu, L.M. & S., to be Honorary Ophthalmic Surgeon at the B. J. Medical School, Poona, from 24th September 1923 for a period ending 30th September 1924 (without honorarium.)

Mr. W. J. Brown, Assistant Engineer, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Bijapur District, until further orders.

On return from leave Mr. Bhanushankar Sundarji Vyas, B.E., Assistant Executive Engineer, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Bijapur District, until further order and should relieve Mr. Brown.

FANCY FETE & EXHIBITION

A HUGE SUCCESS

The Fancy Fete and Exhibition, organised in aid of the Poor Parsee Housing Fund, which was opened by His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson, on the P. M. Ladies' Gymkhana, on Saturday last has proved a huge success and is drawing a large number of visitors every day, thanks to the untiring energy of Lady Cowasji Jehangir and a band of willing lady workers. Though the area of the available space in the Gymkhana is compared to that of the Cooperage on which the Red Cross Fete was located, small provision has been skilfully made for quite a large number of stalls, which are every day patronised generously by hundreds of visitors. This is perhaps the first time in the annals of Parsi history in Bombay that an Exhibition on such a grand scale has been successfully organised under the direction of a lady aided mostly by members of the fair sex, with, of course, the helping hand of the sterner sex. A band of enthusiastic ladies has toiled and moiled for weeks, if not months, together to organise the venture and are now ceaselessly working day and night to make it a complete success, financially and otherwise. Most of the lady workers belong to the aristocracy and the "upper middle class", which proves that, given the right direction, members of the "upper class" are as anxious for devising means for the welfare of their poorer co-religionists as any well-wishers belonging to the "middle class" which the vernacular press calls the "backbone" of the community.

There are many stalls on which a visitor can stake from a few annas to a couple of rupees and stand the chance of winning valuable articles. Then there is the mountain slide which every day caters for the amusement of hunderds of youngsters (and by the way of 'grown-ups as well!). Concerts and farces every day are arranged for the entertainment of visitors. On Monday and Wednesday there were variety concerts which were well patronised. On Tuesday the well-known play of "Silver King" was staged successfully. On Wednesday again a concert of Indian songs was given under the direction of Miss Banubai Bharucha, who herself sang a number of delightful Urdu songs which were much admired. Yesterday (Thursday) another farce was enacted which also netted a handsome sum of rupees.

Though the concert is open to members of all communities, the majority of visitors are, of course, Parsis, who realising full well that the proceeds and profits of the sale of article will go to swell the Fund buy articles put up on the pavilion stalls (apart from the stalls that have been engaged by firms or individuals) at handsome prices, specially at the hands of the "snake-charmers" (to borrow the phrase used by Mr. Justice Dinsha F. Mulla) whose coaxings, and flattery prove irresistible. And judging from the way the Zoroastrians pour out their money in the noble cause of relieving the distress of their poor co-religionists, no-one will wonder if it is announced, soon after the exhibition is over, that the Fund has benefited to the time of several lakhs (including of course the amount of donations which Sir Cowasji Jehangir has topped with a princely sum of Rs. 50,000).

THE FANCY FETE.

The salient feature of this season has been the philanthropic organization of several Fancy Fetes for various charitable purposes. The Fancy Fete, in aid of the Poor Parsee Housing Fund is undoubtedly a great success. The gorgeous aspect of the Fairyland has been already described in these columns. The theatre is a great attraction where a highly wrought concert was gone through before a packed house on Wednesday evening. The curtain opened with Chopin's Grand Fantasia for Piano, rendered by Miss Sylvia Mendeza, whose reputation as a pianist needs no mention here. Her technique, spirit of interpretation and bounty lead us to wonderland. Another surprising item was a violin solo played by Miss B. Kappadia.

The mechanical skill of human faculty was amazingly manifested in Torch Lights, Tamarind Dance and the Balancing Feat, and a word of praise is legitimately due to the Misses Gordon. Miss Sabawalla animated the audience by a flash of recitation depicting the woes of a German officer on the Telephone.

CABLE ITEMS.

At Hoylake, on Wednesday, in the Inter-'Varsity golf matches, Cambridge beat Oxford by nine matches to six.—Reuter.

Havre MacLaren resarted from Lyons

The House of Lords have passed the third reading of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Bill.—Reuter.

At the inquest on Mr. Dunville a verdict of suicide when of unsound mind was returned.

The death has occurred of M. Bonservizi, leader of the Fascist Party in Paris who was shot in the head by Bonomi.

At the King's Bench Division on Wednesday in an action brought by Mr. James A. Malcolm against Messrs. Marconi's Wireless Telegraphic Company for commission in connection with the proposed wireless telegraph supplies for China, Justice Acton gave judgment. Defendants have succeeded with costs contingent upon their payment to the plaintiff of the commission on 66 thousand sterling when received.

The late Lord Allendale in his will, leaves property provisonally valued at two and three quarter million sterling. Of this £ 800,000 will go to the State in the form of death duties.—B. O. W.

The "Pioneer" understands that sanction has been given for the appointment of Surveyor-General of Supply,, broadly on lines laid down by minority of Esher Committee in recommending relief of Quarter-Master General in India of responsibility of provision and production.—A. P.

CORPORATION MEETING.

MOTOR CAR FOR ASST. ENGINEER

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday afternoon, Mr. H. P. Mody presiding, when consideration was given to a letter from Sir L. Hepper inviting the members of the Corporation to make an inspection of the Development works now going on, on any day at either 8 a.m. or 5 p.m., whichever time was convenient. The Corporation decided to avail of the offer on Wednesday next at 5 p.m., the members meeting at the Chowpatty Level Crossing, where a special train would be provided for them.

The Corporation considered a resolution of the Standing Committee that Mr. E. T. Annett, Senior Assistant Engineer, Roads be given an advance of Rs. 5,718 out of the surplus cash balance to buy a new motor car for use in connection with his official business.

Mr. R. M. Chinoy moved that the recommendation be approved.

Dr. A. C. Viegas said the maximum grant should not exceed four months' salary and not six months' as proposed by the Standing Committee. The Corporation were losing about Rs. 800 in way of interest, and he did not know why an officer getting a motor allowance of Rs. 200 per month, and a salary of more than Rs. 800 should be given an advance. He opposed the proposition, as he thought these officers should purchase their own cars.

Dr. J. V. Vora moved an amendment that an advance of Rs. 4,000 be sanctioned, as he wanted to follow the Government practice in such matters.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai moved another amendment reducing the amount to Rs. 2,700. Mr. Desai's was of the opinion that a Ford Car was good enough for the purposes of Mr. Annett, as it was a cheap and good car. If he wanted to buy a Wolsley car he should pay for the luxury himself.

The Commissioner said they were merely following the Government procedure by making an advance of six months' salary. The Corporation also had laid down similar rules. Mr. Annett had already purchased a Wolsley car, as it was a better car. He had formerly bought a Ford car but through the usual process of attrition one part of the car was left on one side of the road and another on the other side. As for the boycott of British cars he had himself seen the Nationalist members going about in British cars, because they were good cars. (Laughter). The only question for them to determine was whether they were going to give an advance or not, as the car had already been purchased.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said the Corporation had already passed a resolution boycotting Empire goods and their officers were expected to pay proper regard to a resolution passed by them. If they made an advance to an officer, they should see that he did not purchase an English car with their money. He thought a Chevrolet car was good enough for their purpose.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram opposed the amendments.

The amendments were then put to vote and defeated and the original motion was carried.

After transacting some more business the Corporation adjourned to Monday next, after about 70 minutes work, as it was the desire of the President that a group photograph should be taken.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

Garden and irrigated crops are generally in fair to good condition. Harvesting of rabi crops continues. Picking of cotton is generally in progress. Supply of water for drinking was generally sufficient except in parts of Khandesh, East Khandesh, Sholapur, Satara, Karnatak, Baroda, Cutch and Southern Maratha States. Water for irrigation was adequate except in parts of Gujarat, Deccan and Karnatak. Supply of fodder was generally adequate except in parts of Thar Parkar, Nawabshah, Broach, West Khandesh, Poona, Satara, Karnatak, Kathiawar, Baroda, Palanpur, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of food grains were almost stationary. The quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

Percentage below normal.—Sind 1 to 5, Gujarat 16 to 45, Konkan 34 to 36, Deccan 25 to 50, Karnatak 48 to 51.

SAVARKAR PURSE FUND

The following is a list of the contributions towards the Vinayak Savarkar Purse Fund:—

Mr. G. V. Nene Rs. 251; Dr. M. G Deshmukh Rs 101; Mr K B Joshi Rs. 101; Mr H K Kokhale Rs. 101; Dr. M. B Velkar Rs. 101; Mr C R Athavle Rs. 101; Mr Nilkanth Raoji Mahajani Rs. 101; Mr. K F Nariman Rs. 101; Mr. M R Jayakar Rs. 101; Mr. Gopalji Ramji Rs. 51; Mr P G Sahasrabuddhe Rs. 51; Mr W V Dhurandhar Rs. 51; The Hind Mahila Samaj through Mrs. Gokhalay, Rs. 300; Mr V L Salvekar Rs. 101; Dr. G. B. Gore Rs. 25; Mr R N Mandlik Rs. 25; A Friend Rs. 2; and Mr. K S Trilokekar Rs. 15.

The Secretaries—Dr. M. B. Velkar and Mr. P G Sahasrabuddhe—announce that on the 1st April, volunteers will make house to house visits and donations, however small or great, will be thankfully received in aid of the fund. The public are requested to show their sympathy by making a liberal quota to the fund.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Governor of Bengal leaves Calcutta for Darjeeling on April 2nd.—A. P.

Mr. Po Han, Barrister, having declined, owing to illhealth, the post of Chief Judge, Court of Small causes, Mr. Tha Din Hy, Barrister, has been appointed to officiate and Mr. M. S. Shaw to act as Deputy Government Advocate and secretary to the Legislative Council.

The Hon. Mr. A. C. Chatterjee, Member for Industries and Labour is proceeding on leave on a medical certificate. The Governor-general-in Council has appointed Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra K. C. I. E., O. B. E., Military Financial Adviser, to be a temporary member of the Executive Council during Mr. Chatterjee's absence. It is understood Mr. Chatterjee sails for England on 5th April next and returns to Simla by the middle of August.

His Excellency opened the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall and the Royal Institute of Science on Thursday afternoon.

BOMBAY POLICE COU

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO ROB.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. H. P. Dastur opened the further hearing of the case in which J. C. Tuscano, the proprietor of Lusitanian Hotel, situated at Dhobi Talao, charged John Perreira, for house-breaking at night.

Mr. H. B. Spencer, Police Prosecutor, and Mr. P. N. Godinho, pleader, appeared for the prosecution, while the accused was undefended.

The evidence for the prosecution as deposed by the complainant was that on the night of 13th October, the accused who was an habituate of his Hotel, had dined there at about 9-30 p.m. Shortly after that, the complainant, after his bath and after taking his dinner, put away his cash prior to sleep. A witness deposed that the accused had made enquiry as to the whereabouts of the complainant and that he (witness) had seen the accused entering his master's room. The complainant retired to rest at 11 p.m. and at 12 midnight he was awakened by a person sitting across his stomach. The complainant was repeatedly stabbed in various parts of the chest, and neck, and it was with great difficulty that he caught hold of the accused's knife and inflicted upon him a bite on his right arm. The complainant remained at the hospital up to the 31st October. On coming back from the hospital he found in his room a hat and a pair of shoes which he identified as the property of the accused. This discovery gave him a clue of his assailant and he asked the accused's Kood people to give him information on the accused's return. On the 12th March the complainant received information that the accused had gone in search of service to the s. s. "Karapara." The complainant went there and found the accused. They exchanged courtesies and shortly afterwards the accused went down the gangway and sat in a gharry. The complainant followed him and jumped into the accused's gharry. As they were driving the accused on noticing a shroff jumped out of the gharry and ran into it. The complainant kept watch. In the meantime the accused came out jumped into the gharry and paid the driver Rs. 5 and asked him to drive as fast as he could go. The gharrywalla bailed to the complainant but the accused ran away. The man was eventually arrested and charged.

Several witnesses were examined for the prosecution and the case adjourned to the 4th April.

The learned Magistrate, the pleaders, the police, the complainant and the accused proceeded to the Lusitanian Hotel where the scene was reconstructed as it was before the assault.

BHULESHWAR WARD BYE-ELECTION

A correspondent writes:—

Mr. Vithaldas Damodher Govindjee is a staunch nationalist and a Congressman.

He has liberally subscribed to the nationalist Fund.

When the Tilak Swaraj Fund was started, he made a present of a motor car worth about Rs. 4,000.

He stood as a candidate to the Reformed Legislative Council representing the Indian Merchants' Chamber and when the Congress issued its mandate against Council entry, he withdrew his candidature in obedience to that mandate.

Mr. Vithaldas is a prominent merchant in Bombay taking active interest in all public matters.

He is a Member of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and was elected as a member on its Committee and did good work.

He was Secretary to the Bombay Piece-goods Merchants' Association for years and he was elected as its representative to the Bombay Port Trust when the Association had the right to send its representative, this right has since been transferred to the Indian Merchants Chamber.

He was appointed a Member on the Referee Board for Income Tax Purposes by the Indian Merchants Chamber.

He was Secretary to the Malabar Relief Fund.

He is an Umpire and Surveyor in disputes about piece-goods.

He is the Selling Agent for the Gold Mohur, Assur Virjee and Hattersley Mills which manufacture Swadeshi goods.

He takes keen interest in all public matters of national importance.

As Bhuleshwar is always full of merchants, it always sends merchants as its representative to the Corporation, like the late Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Mr. Manmohandas Ramjee, and recently the late Mr. Hansraj Pragji Thackersey and as such it is meet that Mr. Vithaldas should represent this ward.

C. WARD ELECTION.

A correspondent, under the nom-de-plume of "A Parsi" has issued the following appeal "to the Parsi voters of C (Bhuleshwar) Ward":—

"As a well-wisher of my co-religionists I beg to point them out that the municipal bye-election of the C (Bhuleshwar) Ward is coming off on the 1st proximo in the shamiana on the Esplanade maidan, opposite the Elphinstone High School. There are two candidates for one seat. Of them, Mr. R. Vankatram, is well-known for his many-sided public activities. He is a staunch Nationalist, is a member of the All-India Congress Committee, and has a long record of useful national work to his credit. Besides he takes keen interest in civic affairs. He has been connected with the "Bombay Chronicle"—the people's paper—for several years, and is well acquainted with the city's problems and requirements. A man of such wide experience is bound to take vivid interest in all affairs pertaining to the welfare of the citizens. It is to be hoped, therefore, my co-religionists who are voters of the Ward will vote for him thus securing the services of a very active man in the Corporation. As he is not a rich man he cannot afford to send motors or gharris at voters' places for taking them to the polling booth, nor has he deemed it proper—and wisely too—to waste money on printing and publishing circulars to voters asking for their suffrage. A word to my co-religionists is therefore necessary to enable them to vote for the deserving man."

Arrangements are being made at Karachi for Squadron leader, A.S.C. MacLaren, who is expected to arrive in Karachi about the 5th proximo from the Persian Gulf on his flight round the world.—A. P.

Anni... tary ... cess ... Cadell, ... The S.S. ... due at 5 ...

Prize Distribut... 15th School and ... 3-30 p.m. at ... Gymkhana on W... Meeting of Parsi fri... Horniman to prote... ward's speech; and de... bers, Marwadi Vidyal... Manekji Patel to presi...

STEAMER MOVE...

The P. & O. Mail Steamer ... the Mails from Bombay of 22nd ... ed at Aden at 6 a.m. on the 27th ... left there at 9 a.m. the same day.

MORTALITY RETURNS.

Statement showing the total mortality ... 6 a.m. of 20th March 1924, to 6 a.m. of ... March 1924.

Small-pox attacks 23 deaths 7, Cholera attacks ... nil deaths nil, Plague attacks 6 deaths 4, Influenza attacks nil, deaths nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of Stillborn) 135.
Total mortality this day last year 124.

POSTAL NOTICE

Mails for Laureneo Marques and South Africa per extra S.S. "Umona" viaz Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 27th instant.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per S.S. "Khandalla" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday, the 2nd April, 1924.

Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be for...

DIVINE SERVICE.

To-day (Friday), Dr. Drummond, LL.D., D.D., will conduct the Divine Service (in English) at 6-30 p.m. in the Parthana Mandir, Girgaum.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday, 2nd April, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when papers on "Some Hindu Customs" and "Santali Life in a Santali Folk Song" will be read by Messrs. K. A. Padhye and S. C. Mitra respectively. Members and friends are invited to attend.

"FIRE IN A MILL."

The report of the fire in the Presidency Mill that appeared on Thursday was in regard to the Industrial Mill and not the Presidency Mill.

BYCULLA HOMEOPATHIC CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

The annual gathering of the Social Service League Homeopathic Charitable Dispensary, Byculla, Bombay, will take place at the hall of the Servants of India Society by Hornby, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, Bombay, on Thursday, the 10th April next, at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), when the Hon. Justice Sir Lallubhai A. Shah, M.A., LL.B., Kt., Judge of the High Court, Bombay, will preside.

BANK RATE.

The Imperial Bank of India rate in interest on demand loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 9 per cent.

MILL CHILDREN'S RELIEF FUND.

	Rs.
Previously acknowledged	16,008
Mr. Ishwardas Lakhamdas	250
The Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav	25
Grand Total Rs.	16,283

GANG OF DACOITS ARRESTED.

The Bombay police have arrested a gang of Mahomedans from Upper India who are alleged to be responsible for a number of dacoities committed in different parts of the city during the last few months. It appears that the gang had occupied a room in a chawl at Tank Bunder and used to plan and carry out raids from this place. Recently they planned a raid in a village in Kalyan district, but the villagers having got scent of it were prepared for the attack armed with sticks and axes in self defence. The dacoits were surprised at the unlooked resistance and in spite of the revolvers and fire arms with them had to beat a retreat. The villagers however succeeded in getting information as to the dacoits whereabouts and supplied the same to the Bombay Police. On Wednesday evening a few police officers of the Bombay city police raided the dacoits residence at Tank Bunder and arrested a few of them and expect to arrest more shortly.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION

The annual General meeting of the Bombay Presidency Association was held on Thursday evening, at the rooms of the Association, Sir D. M. Petit presiding, when the report was passed without any discussion. The report in the first instance made an appeal for a sum of Rs. 10,000 for the purchase of new books and furniture.

The total income of the Association for last year was Rs. 8,296-10, against an expenditure of Rs. 7,971-11-4. Fifteen meetings of the Council were held at which the average attendance of members was 16. Some of the important matters dealt with by the Council were: Protest against the appointment of thirty more Europeans to the I.M.S.; representation to Government for reducing the number of Executive Councillors to two; memorandum to Government for the repeal of chapter 33 of the Cr. Procedure Code; a representation on the Kenya question; protest against further taxation to Government of India; protest against salt tax last year; protest against the sufferings of Bhagoor. There were many other representations of a like nature submitted to various authorities.

DEATH OF SIR W. PARRATT

LONDON, March 27.

The death has occurred of Sir Walter Parratt.—Reuter.

(Sir William Parratt who was born in 1841 was professor of music at Oxford from 1870 to 1908. Dean of Faculty of Music, London University since 1916.)

Supplies of petrol and lubricating oil have been laid down at Bunder Abbas and Charbar.—A. P.

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PLACE OF MEETING:

...lwasji Jehangir Hall

DR. CHAMANLAL M. MEHTA'S MATERNITY HOME AND SURGICAL HOSPITAL

For women at 586, Girgaon Road near Portuguese Church will receive patients from Thursday, 27th March.

IMPORTANT NOTICE
TO
ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.
RAWLPLUGS

In view of the widespread demand we have the pleasure to announce that Special Jumping Bits for boring TRAP ROCK are now being supplied by our Principals The Rawlplug Co., Ltd., London.

Besides the usual small sizes Rawlplugs are now also made in super sizes, the largest 4" x 3/4" being capable of withstanding a pull of nearly 4 tons.

With Rawlplugs wall fixtures of any sort can be fixed neatly yet firmly without damage to the wall, and moreover with enormous saving of time and labour. In use all over India.

Literature and price list can be obtained from the Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency and the Punjab:—
H. I. DIXON & CO., LTD.
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Telegrams: "NOXID" Telephone No. 20786

TILES & MARBLE
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SAJAN & Co.,
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TRIUMPH MOTOR CYCLES

The Triumph Will render the most perfect service all the YEAR ROUND,

Simplicity, Reliability and Efficiency is the keynote of the Triumph Design and construction.

The reputation of the Triumph places it in the front rank. You never need fear a breakdown with a Triumph.

For speed, comfort and economy ride a TRIUMPH MOTOR CYCLE.

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Telegrams:—"CYCLOSTERS," BOMBAY.
Phone 20483.

IN AID OF
Mahatma's Khadder Fund
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE
CONCERT
at the
Gandharva Mahavidyalaya
on SUNDAY 30th March at 5 p.m
BY
Pandit Mahadeva Bhagavatar (Violin)
„ Anantarama Bhagavatar (Mridangam)
Rates of Admission. Rs.
Reserved 5
1st class 2
2nd class 1
Lala Lajput Rai, Pandit Motilal Nehru and Deshabandhu Das are expected to grace the occasion.
Tickets can be had at the (1) Congress Office, Krishna Building, Fort. and (2) at the Vidyalaya on the day of the concert. Gentlemen who want to help the spread of Khadder are requested to undertake the sale of tickets which can be had at the Congress Office.

The Bombay Chronicle
FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1924.

UNCHIVALROUS.

The amazingly petulant and unchivalrous outburst of the "Cape Times," a long summary of which has been cabled out to this country by Reuter's agency, which with the fairness characterising it seldom cables out *Indian* news and views from India in the same generous measure, is notable for many reasons than one. It is in the first place a testimony to the remarkable success of Mrs. Naidu's visit to South Africa and her eloquent addresses not only to Indian audiences but to audiences composed of Whites and "Blacks" as well as Indians. The Indian is the most hated being in South African; every Indian without distinction is contemptuously called a "coolie," never an "Indian." Not a little of the ill-feeling against him is due to the want of proper knowledge in South Africa about the Indians in India. Mrs. Naidu by her commanding personality and her eloquent speeches, has succeeded in penetrating this gloom of ignorance and prejudice and naturally those, who are interested in perpetuating the hatred of the average South African towards the Indian and thereby securing his expulsion out of the country, cannot tolerate the efforts she is making towards the creation of understanding and friendly relations. Hence the article in the "Cape Times," which is at once a revelation of the mentality of the Whiteman in South Africa maddened with race hatred and a reminder to Indians in this country that they must bestir themselves and promptly make adequate response to the call for help from their fellow-countrymen who are threatened not only with segregation but also virtual expulsion.

It is a measure of the demoralisation which the cultivation of the religion of White supremacy has brought about in the British Empire ever since it discarded the principles of liberty and equality, that we have a responsible journal making the unchivalrous demand that Mrs. Naidu should be deported from South Africa. Freedom of speech and movement, we have been told, is the birthright of every citizen in the British Empire. But the experience of Indians and other coloured subjects of His Majesty has shown a thousand times that they cannot exercise this right when that exercise conflicts with the selfish material interests of His Majesty's White subjects. "If Mrs. Naidu is to be allowed by the Union Government to continue in her mission of stirring up mischief she should at least be given a stern warning that any further attempts to create trouble between the Whites and the Blacks in South Africa will entail her immediate removal from the country." So says the "Cape Times." And what is the mischief that Mrs. Naidu has been stirring up? This that she has been telling the truth about South Africa, that the Europeans and Indians could only live in South Africa on equal terms, for the country belongs neither to the Europeans nor to the Indians, but is the land of the "Black" man—of the Africans. She told an interviewer: "I tell my Indian brothers and White settlers, you live here on sufference. The children of the soil are the natural inheritors of the soil, that is the law of life. The Englishmen came to trade and because those dear little islands were not big enough for expansion and Imperial ambition." If to tell the truth is to stir up mischief Mrs. Naidu may well plead guilty to the charge. In one of her lectures she also pointed out how the "Natives" represented the youngest nation on earth and were an exiled people in their own country, but would one day come into power and she asked those who had settled in South Africa to help the "Natives" to be educated and to develop. Was this stirring up mischief? The Whites, of whom the "Cape Times" is the organ, want the "Natives" to remain for ever as serfs to be exploited and naturally Mrs. Naidu's appeal for justice and fair-play to the "Natives" is resented by them.

The statements of the "Cape Times" about Indians are hardly worthy of consideration. The Indians are reminded of the "untouchables." There is no Indian leader but has condemned this obnoxious practice. But the practice is not sanctioned by the legislature as are the degrading disabilities under which Indians in South Africa labour and also their threatened segregation as social inferiors. Again, the attempts of the "Cape Times" to belittle the part played by Indians in building up the prosperity of South Africa will hardly convey conviction to those who know the history of that country. As Mrs. Naidu says: "Her brothers came—though India is big enough to give food—as miners and sappers for the White settlers, and was it not now said "Go now thou pig to thy pigsty"? "Was that justice?" "No public-spirited work for South Africa," the "Cape Times" says triumphantly, "owes anything to the Indians in mass." Indians do not ask for gratitude but those who have made it their mission to defame them might at least adhere to truth. The world has not forgotten that when the existence of the Empire was threatened in 1899 by the Boer challenge, Mahatma Gandhi raised a volunteer ambulance corps which served at several actions that took place for the relief of Ladysmith and that in 1906 at the time of the Zulu revolt he raised a stretcher bearer party which served till the end of the "rebellion." And this was done in spite of the humiliation and sufferings borne by Indians at the hands of the Whites and the denial of ordinary opportunities to enable them to take an honourable part in the public life of their adopted country.

THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER.

The report of the Frontier Committee makes very distressing reading for several reasons. The subject, instead of being illuminated by the inquiry, has been, if anything, worse complicated than ever before. The fact that it is a divided report would not, by itself, prove so distressing, but for the additional calamity that the division of opinion in the report runs on racial grounds though, of course, it is to be presumed, the learned gentlemen who made up the Committee and wrote their several reports did not consciously allow such considerations to weight with them. Taking the report in its two sections for what it is worth, the student will at the outset be confused by the absence, apparently, of any clear-cut issues. The problem will not be unearthed without a dip into history, though the plunge need not take us quite so deep as the majority of the Committee have gone. Contenting ourselves with the outlines traced by Mr. Rangachariar in his Minute of Dissent, it appears that the problem arises at all because a few of the districts of the Punjab, which adjoin the tribal territory outside the control of the Government of India, were linked up, in 1901, by the enterprising muddler, Lord Curzon, with certain agencies of a purely political description for the independent or allied tribes, and the two were formed into a new province, named and styled the North-Western Frontier Province ever since that date. The administration of that new province, it has been alleged by the advocates of re-separation of these old Punjab districts, has been conducted on lines, by no means flattering to a civilised or progressive government. Crime, serious as well as trifling, is alleged to be on the increase; justice is by no means free from impeachment; considerations of economy are disregarded, and yet the demands of normal efficiency are not satisfied; representative institutions, or the elective principle, or the activities of an independent Press,—all indications of a progressive administration,—are conspicuous by their absence or scarcity. Hence the remedy proposed is to re-amalgamate the old districts of the Punjab with the old parent province, and also the tribal areas, leaving only the political control of the tribes to the Government of India.

This is a brief and a summary statement of the main issue. The objections to the proposal of the re-amalgamation have been urged with point and precision by the majority:—"The problem before the creation of the province was: Is it possible for the Government of India to secure the conduct of the external affairs on the frontier without dismembering the Punjab? The problem that confronts us now is the reverse. Without imparing the conduct of the external affairs by the Government of India, is it possible (and if so, expedient) to re-amalgamate the districts with the Punjab?" To this problem the Majority has given the following answer:—"The conclusion forced by the sheer process of reasoning on the majority of the Committee is this. In existing conditions it is not merely inexpedient for all practical purposes, it is impossible to separate the districts and the tracts." They were, aware indeed, in making this recommendation that the whole of the urban opposition adduced before them in evidence desired a re-amalgamation of the old districts of the dismembered Punjab, as also the bulk of the Hindu opinion. But they have given, perhaps, an undue importance to the opinions of the experts, i.e., the Punjab or frontier officers, who seem to be all but unanimously opposed to any re-amalgamation. Mr. Rangachariar might well taunt the majority that there would have been no need at all for such a Committee as this, had the opinion of the expert been the only decisive factor. The main ingredient in the problem,—the security of India, through a proper control of the foreign relations of the country, particularly in regions which proverbially are the danger zone thermometer for this country—is, in our judgment, strangely perverted by the findings of the Majority of the Committee. For, there is no danger in handing over control of the adjoining territories to an autonomous Indian province, in so far as such control is indispensable for the purpose of day-to-day administration, even assuming that the separation of the domain of foreign relations from the ordinary civil administration is not possible. Within India itself, there are large blocks of territory, which are technically foreign territory, that is, the dominions of Indian Princes. The relations with many an Indian State are conducted by the adjoining province, without infringing in any way upon the theoretical supremacy of the Government of India in the conduct of the foreign relations. What is there to prevent the same analogy applying in the case of the Punjab reconstituted and consolidated, as regards the political relations, with the independent or allied frontier tribes? And, besides there is the further fact, nowhere brought out by either section of the Committee, that the real control of the foreign policy of India is not in the hands even of the Government of India. Disguise and camouflage it as one may, the real control of the foreign policy of this country lies outside this country and its authorities. The Amir of Afghanistan has a direct representative at the Court of St. James's. The Government of India are thus themselves no better than an "autonomous" Indian province; and the refusal of the demand for re-amalgamation, on the ground of convenience in the conduct of foreign relations, is, thus, in our judgment, the most puerile of all decisions that could have been arrived at.

As we have already remarked at the ourset, it is unfortunate that the findings of the Committee seem to have split up on racial lines, the only two Hindu members voting for re-amalgamation, and the Muslim members together with the officials voting against. Full capital will be made, we feel sure, out of this unfortunate division of opinion. The Muslims feel, not without reason, that the overwhelming majority of Muslims in the frontier province will obtain better consideration than is likely or possible, were these districts and tracts again united with the Punjab. The principle of self-determination certainly makes a good prima facie case against re-amalgamation; and the case is further strengthened by the shrewd suggestion that the new Frontier Province should have a fully fledged Legislative Council of its own. On the other hand, we apprehend, the Muslim sentiment, as thus formulated, fails to recognise the obvious danger of allowing an admittedly backward province to perpetuate its backwardness by remaining aloof from a far more advanced province of which it is natural unit. And it also does not appreciate adequately the danger to the whole country from a border province separately existing and capable of doing harm in the general policy of the country *vis-a-vis* its neighbours beyond the border. We cannot, moreover, find in the majority report, as it stands, any answer to the charge that the continuance of a separate frontier province is not only financially ruinous, but also administratively inefficient. Were a total made of the loss that the general revenues of India have been made to incur to make good the deficit of these Frontier Provinces, whether on the North-West or on the South-East, this country will be seen to have wasted crores upon crores in a fruitless attempt to make these white elephants balance their annual budgets. It is difficult to say if the curse of subsidising the unbalanceable budgets of the Frontier Province will be removed from India if we allow it to remain a separate province. But in any case, the creation of a local, separate Legislative Council,—as distinguished from a merely Advisory Council of the Morley-Minto type,—will only perpetuate the vicious system of keeping apart the members of a parent stock, that have historically as well ethnically been part of the Punjab. Without entering into the details of the Minority proposals, it is necessary to point out that even the summary of those proposals in the Majority Report, to "hand over the districts and such trans-frontier areas as are to-day under the control of the various deputy commissioners to the Punjab Government; to let the Government of India exercise direct control over the remainder, namely, the existing trans-frontier" is not sufficiently answered by the cheap sarcasm contained in the next para about this simple solution not having occurred at all to the "expert minds" that have discussed this question in the past. It needs a much stronger and more consistent reply.

Notes of the Day.

M. Poincare's Resignation.

M. Poincare, who has been threatening to resign for several weeks and who has bullied the legislature into accepting his financial measures, has at last carried out his threat because the Chamber passed an adverse vote on the question of the reduction of pension. He has, however, been urged to re-consider his decision and has asked for one day's time to do so. In all probability he will withdraw his resignation and the Chamber will submit to his proposals. France is on the eve of a General Election and nothing would suit M. Poincare better than a pose of injured innocence *vis-a-vis* the French voters. Those who want to dislodge him from power, therefore, realise that they have greater chances of undermining the strength of his supporters at the polls if they put him on his defence.

A Lawless Law.

The Assembly granted leave to Dr. Gour to introduce his Bill to repeal the Criminal Law Amendment Act, in spite of the Home Member's declaration on behalf of Government that they would oppose the Bill at every stage. The adoption by the Assembly of the resolution demanding the repeal of this Act along with other repressive measures having had no effect on the Government, the only course left to the Assembly was to take steps itself to repeal the Bill. It was to be expected, of course, that the Government which had made a flagrant misuse of their powers under this Act during the last three years, would be most reluctant to forgo what has been a most handy weapon in their hands in their struggle with the national movement. The Home Member, however, could not adduce one effective argument which could justify the retention of the extra-judicial and tyrannical powers conferred by the Act on the subordinates of Government. The Act is a lawless law of truly Czarist type and a standing affront to the self-respect of the people.

Secrecy and Scandal.

We have already referred more than once in these columns to the extraordinary case of the Principal of a training college in Bombay who is to be removed from his appointment for reasons which have not been stated, for the vague charge of inefficiency brought against him in the Legislative Council, though it might, if made, elsewhere, provide the basis of a libel action, cannot be reckoned a sufficient reason for such drastic action against an individual by a Department which has been known to show some tolerance of inefficiency occasionally. The gentleman in question possesses excellent qualifications, whereas there are men in high positions under the Department whose qualifications would not satisfy a mind intent upon efficiency. He has had a distinguished educational career, and is possessed of wide experience. He obtained his post by no hole and corner procedure. The post was publicly advertised; he answered the advertisement. There were fifteen applicants, of whom he was the only Indian; he was chosen on the strength of his qualifications and of the record of his service. He served two years on probation; at the end of two years he was confirmed in his appointment. Since then he has put in more than three years' service. We understand that improvements have been made in the college under his incumbency, and that the examination results—the customary test—have not so far indicated any deterioration either of tuition or standard. There must be some extremely serious charge against the gentleman to justify the contemplated action of the Education authorities against him. We should very much like to know what it is. We refuse to believe that it is only that he happens to be an Indian, and that the post is one desired of Europeans, as is being whispered. We can quite understand the fear of scandal on the part of respectable officials of a Government Department. But the scandal which would be entailed by revelation of this gentleman's delinquencies, however great, would, we think, be less than that entailed by making an example of him without assigning any valid reason for so doing—from the point of view of the Department. Indeed the case is already in a fair way to become a first class scandal in the estimation of the public

ADMINISTRATION OF JAILS IN PUNJAB.

(BY LALA LAJPAT RAI.)

I

The one sensible thing which the Punjab Legislative Council has done in the present session is the vote of censure it has passed in connection with the administration of jails in the province. I have no experience of jails in other parts of India, but I have about 20½ months' experience of the Punjab jails. I spent this period of my life in two jails only, viz., the Lahore Central Jail and the Dharmsala Sub-Jail. In both places I was treated with a fair amount of consideration, and, personally, I have no complaint of ill-treatment at the hands of Jail officials. From the convict warder to the Superintendent, all were kind and considerate towards me. I may also say that I gave them no trouble. I cannot truthfully say that I broke no rule because life in jail is impossible *without breaking some rules both in letter and in spirit*. There is no one connected with the jail administration from the Inspector-General of Prisons downwards who does not violate some rule or the other. Some of the rules and regulations relating to prisons are such as no human being can comply with. They are based on two assumptions; (a) that the prisoners are not human beings, (b) that all the jail officials and officers are angelic, able and efficient. Both the assumptions are preposterous and hence the mal-administration that is the special characteristic of the Jails Department.

Corruption in Jails.

From the summary of Sir John Maynard's speech that I have read in the "Tribune" and the "Civil and Military Gazette", I gather that he is not unaware that there is a great deal of corruption among jail officials, and that reforms are badly needed in all departments of the Jail administration. Sir John is reported to have said:—

"Government wanted to improve and humanise Jail life as far as possible, and its object was identical with that of the speaker. But there were certain practical difficulties, firstly, jail was a place where maintenance of discipline was absolutely essential. A certain amount of rough discipline was absolutely unavoidable when a small body of officials had to deal with a mass of criminals including murderers, dacoits and other offenders of the worst type. The second difficulty was that they had to work through the material that was available. Was not the fact that corruption flourished in the jails due to the prevailing circumstances and the facility with which bribe was offered? Money was also an important consideration, and lack of funds stood in the way of several reforms."

Concluding, Sir John Maynard is reported to have quoted the following passage about political prisoners from the speech made by Lala Lajpat Rai at Jaranwala, who he said was a national leader regarded with respect everywhere:—"We broke every rule. We abused the trust and kindness of officials and did every thing to provoke them into an attitude of hostility to us."

Inhuman Treatment.

I wonder if Sir John Maynard expects me to thank him for his reference to my Jaranwala speech. Twice within the last twenty days has that speech been quoted by high officials of the Government: once in the Legislative Assembly at Delhi in connection with the debate on the resolution asking for the release of Maulana Hasrat Mohani, and the second time in the Punjab Legislative Council in the abovementioned debate. The object obviously was to strengthen the position of the Government in regard to the complaints made about the treatment of political prisoners. There is nothing in the remarks quoted which I need explain. I stick to every word of the same, but Sir Malcolm Hailey and Sir John Maynard both are mistaken if they think that my remarks do in any way justify the treatment which the political prisoners received in jails, and which the ordinary Indian prisoners receive every day of their prison life. The only point which my remarks establish is that, in some cases the political prisoners invited the harsh treatment to which they were subjected. They do not justify the treatment to which political prisoners should in any case have been subjected even if they had done nothing to invite the special harsh treatment which they received at the hands of jail officials *because of their breaches of discipline and rules*. In no case do my remarks justify the inhuman treatment to which *all* prisoners (ordinary and political) are subjected under the system of administration that prevails in the Punjab prisons or from the brutality and corruption of a large number of jail officials. Harsh treatment meted out *as disciplinary punishment* may be justified on the ground of the guilt of the prisoner concerned, but treatment which is harsh, brutal and inhuman in its very nature and conception and which results more or less from the rules and prevailing practices of the jails cannot be justified on that ground.

Diplomacy and Duplicity.

Non-violent Non-Cooperation is a purifying movement. The ideals of purity and righteousness laid down by its apostle are very high. Loyalty to those ideals demands that the Non-Cooperators should be constantly introspecting themselves and whenever they find that they have betrayed the ideals or have been untrue to them in thought, deed or action, it is their duty to admit their mistakes openly and frankly and undergo a process of expiation. If the officials of the Government were actuated by the same ideals and inspired by the same spirit, there would be little quarrel, if any, between us and them. But, unfortunately, they are not. Some of them deliberately promulgate falsehoods, others speak half-truths and others again suppress the truth. All modern Governments (without exception) are guilty of this. Diplomacy and duplicity is their rule of conduct. Their code of honor requires and justifies both. The Government of India officials are no exception to this rule. In fact being alien in race, religion and language, to the people of India, they are even greater victims to these qualifications of rulers in other lands. Their ideas of prestige, public opinion, and popularity; their standards of truth and character are very greatly

(Continued on page 10.)

NEW LIGHT ON JAITO TRAGEDY.

NO FIREARMS WITH THE JATHA.

THE FIRING--AND AFTER.

"DEAD BODIES HUDDLED UP IN CARTS"

DR. KITCHLEW'S STATEMENT

(By our Special Representative.)

AMRITSAR, March 25.

The following is the full text of the statement issued by Dr. Kitchlew about the firing at Jaito and his treatment in Nabha Jail.

"On the morning of 20th Mr. Gidvani Mr. Zimand and myself started by motor to see the Jatha which was then encamped in Faridkote State. On our way, we stopped in a few villages because Mr. Zimand wanted to see if the villagers were interested in khaddi. In the evening after the sunset, we reached the Akali camp. We passed the night in tents and then on the morning of 21st, we went to see the village. We saw some policemen of the Faridkote State and there were also some officers posted near the Akali camp. We walked about a mile and got into the camp to have absolutely satisfied ourselves that the Jatha and the Sangat had no firearms or chhavis (except kirpans) or any other instruments than ordinary lathis. After motoring about two miles we stopped again on the way because Mr. Zimand wanted to see the Jatha march along. When the Jatha got near us we got into car again and drove straight away into the Nabha frontier. On our way, we saw crowds of men and women waiting for the Jatha with sweatmeat, milk, etc.

ON NABHA FRONTIER.

At the Nabha frontier there was a police officer and a magistrate along with him and one or two sowars. The police officer asked us to stop our car which we did and brought us a paper on reading which we found that it was an order from the Administrator addressed to the Jatha. So we told the officer about it and he had to admit that there was no order stopping us; at the same time he made a personal request to us to stay till he communicated with the Administrator and got definite orders merely to oblige him. We stopped there. After about half an hour or so the Jatha came up and passed on to Nabha. They were shown the orders, but they did not take any notice of it. Even at that time we did not see any firearms with them, the Jatha or other people in the crowd. Some of the outsiders carried sticks some of which were lopped off the trees just before the Jatha entered Nabha. We saw the Jathedar addressing the outsiders who were along with the Jatha. On enquiry we were told that the Jathedar was giving his final instructions (to the Jatha) to keep non-violent and to the crowd to keep behind if they wanted to come at all. After the Jatha passed the Nabha frontier, we found that the magistrate, policemen, everyone quitted his post and we did not know what to do. After waiting for sometime we sent a joint note to the Administrator telling him that we were staying there on the request made by the officer. We wanted to know if there were any definite orders. We sent that note through a sowar who was going to Jaito.

FIRING LASTED FOR 5 MINUTES.

After some time we heard the firing. It was certainly more than once. It might have been three times. I am not sure as to how long the firing went on, but it was certainly more than five minutes. After this we thought of entering the Nabha territory but the river of our car was missing. A few minutes afterwards we saw people rushing back and we got some information about what actually happened. Our driver also came back and we got into the car and drove at once to Jaito. Mr. Zimand was left behind as he had to catch a train at seven to keep an appointment at Peshawar and besides, he did not want, as a foreigner, to get himself entangled. On our way to Jaito, we saw some wounded who had receive shots. We also saw some men more or less in a dying condition. Then we got into an open place where there was military stationed and also some police officers. We met one of the medical attendants sent by the, S. G. P. C. who was complaining that no arrangements were made to render immediate medical assistance. At that place the police officer asked us to stop our car and told Mr. Gidvani that he should consider himself under arrest and that his old sentence was renewed. His things were taken down and Mr. Gidvani too got down.

AT THE FORT.

As for myself the Administrator would loke to see me at the Fort but there was no order of arrest at that time. Since I was going to the Fort and on enquiry I was told that Mr. Gidvani would also have to go to the Fort. I asked Mr. Gidvani to be allowed to go with me. This was done and we were taken into the Fort which was guarded by the police and the military and we were asked to wait in a room there. We saw just outside our room in the compound there was some sort of wiring put on in the form of an enclosure and afterwards we saw that the arrested people were brought in there. We also saw some Jatha people being dragged and after a regular search being pushed into the enclosure. The Administrator came to us long after the sunset. He looked very much upset and told us that he had made all possible arrangements for the arrest of the Jatha people, but that our presence there had upset all his plans and he had to resort to firing. He used threatening language to Mr. Gidvani and the latter naturally resented it. The Administrator then at once cooled down. About me the Administrator said that I should consider myself under arrest. He also said that Mr. Zimand had apologised. I asked about the car and my things. We were told that the car had gone back to Amritsar. The Administrator told us that he was going to make arrangements for our food. Food was ordered from the bazar. We passed the night there. Next morning, no food was given to us in spite of our repeatedly asking for it and the whole day we had to go without any food." This was on the 22nd.

HORRIBLE SPECTACLE.

On the 22nd morning I also noticed something else. I was just having a walk on the verandah and at one corner of the court yard I saw a number of bullock carts in which there were dead bodies of the Akalis including the Jatha people. The corpses were huddled over one another in the most outrageous manner. I could still see all the blood marks on their bodies. I also saw some wounded being removed. The Administrator came again with two other Englishmen, one was a military officer and we were told that we are to be removed from Jaito to Nabha that night. At about 9 p.m. we were both handcuffed together. There was a rope tied on to the handcuff and the policeman behind holding the end of the rope. This, Mr. Gidvani remarked, was a real Hindu-Muslim unity. There were also some other Akali prisoners and we were made to walk up to the railway station in that condition we got into the prisoners' van. I had just the clothes I was wearing and a borrowed blanket from Mr. Gidvani. We were handcuffed even in the van. At Bhatinda Junction the Akalis were shouting *jais*. Some people on hearing the shouts came to the carriage. They were kept at a respectable distance by the police, but anyhow we came to know that people who were coming from outside were not allowed to enter the Nabha territory. At Jaito I tried my best to get more information from the police officers. I asked them particularly if any one of them had received any wounds. They admitted no. After Bhatinda, our handcuffs were removed and we were able to lie down.

NABHA CENTRAL JAIL.

Just after 2 o'clock in the morning, we got down at Nabha. We were again handcuffed and ordered to march to the police lock-up. There was no arrangement for cots and other things. On 23rd morning, I was offered jail food, the way it was given was so objectionable and the vessel in which it was brought was so revolting that I refused to accept it. So on the 23rd I had to go without food. On the 24th, I was told I could have my own food. No arrangements were made for my bath and the latrine was unspeakably dirty. I was still wearing the same clothes. I ordered some new clothes. On the 26th, I was removed to the Central Jail. In the Central Jail I was locked in a cell meant for solitary prisoners. There was a little courtyard, 8 paces long and 5 paces broad; in the one corner there was the latrine. The only door was locked. No one was allowed to enter, only the jailor used to come daily. I was given a cot and a few blankets. I had to buy some plates; no writing materials were allowed. I could get a few religious books. The cell was full of mosquitoes. I could not see Mr. Gidvani at all, but I came to know that he was treated strictly as an ordinary prisoner. On the 9th of March the Magistrate came to me and I was shown a document which contained the sections under which they wanted to take action against me. They were asking for a second remand. When asked when the first remand was taken, he smiled; obviously they had no evidence. I wanted to get a copy which was promised, but never came. My wife came to see me once. She told me that it was after great trouble that she got a chance. On the 21st I was released and was told not to enter the Nabha territory again. I was taken to the railway station, but was not allowed to send even a telegram.

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"NOT SO HOPELESS."

INDIAN OUTLOOK IN LONDON.

SIGNS OF WISER COUNSELS PREVAILING.

(Special to "The Chronicle".)

LONDON, March 27.

The authorities are seriously considering what steps to take to solve the present deadlock without seeming to yield to pressure. The position is not so hopeless as it looks. Wiser counsels are prevailing in responsible quarters.

It is seriously questioned how long the Viceroy will permit Sir Edward Cook to occupy the Secretaryship to the High Commissioner for India after his figuring in divorce proceedings here especially as he is the Supervisor of the Indian Students Department.

TRAM AND BUS STRIKE.

FEAR OF EXTENSION TO METROPOLITAN RYS.

LEAFIELD, March 26.

There is as yet no prospect of a settlement of the strike of the London omnibus-workers and tramwaymen, and it is now feared that the trouble may extend to the metropolitan railways. The Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers, to-day, issued notices to its members working on London underground railways, instructing them to cease work at midnight on Friday, unless otherwise instructed in the meantime. This Union claims the alliance of the majority of motormen on these railways. There is also, however, the National Union of Railwaymen to which large numbers, if not one half, of London underground railwaymen belong. Hitherto this Union has appeared disinclined to support the omnibus and tramway strikers, but its Executive is meeting to-morrow to consider whether to participate in a sympathetic strike.—B.O.W.

A NATIONAL LOCK-OUT.

SHIPBUILDING EMPLOYERS' DECISION.

LONDON, March 26.

Ship-building employers have decided on a national lock-out of shipyards affecting 100,000 men, as the engineers on strike at Southampton have refused to resume pending discussion with a view to settlement.—Reuter.

LOCK-OUT ON APRIL 1ST.

LONDON, March 27.

Shipbuilding employers have agreed to withhold the announcement of the date of the lock-out until April 1st to enable the Unions to try again to induce Southampton engineers to resume.—Reuter.

COAL INDUSTRY DISPUTE.

IMMEDIATE BALLOT OF MINERS TO DECLARE STRIKE

LEAFIELD, Mar.26.

The National Conference of Miners' Delegates at its meeting to-day took no definite action. It had been expected that since the negotiations with the coal owners had not resulted in a settlement, the question would be considered of taking an immediate ballot of miners as to declaring a strike. However, a resolution was passed authorising the Executive Committee to meet the coal-owners again with a view to obtaining final terms for submission to the miners throughout the country.—B. O. W.

PREMIER'S STATEMENT.

EMERGENCY COMMITTEE TO MEET AT ONCE.

LEAFIELD, March 26.

In the House of Commons, the Premier, in reply to questions, said that he was aware that negotiations in the traffic strike had broken down and that it was reported that the London railwaymen were preparing to withdraw their labour. The Government recognised its responsibility to consider the needs of the public. In view of the threatened extension of the dispute, an Emergency Committee which dealt with these matters would meet at once to present proposals. He still hoped that it would be unnecessary for any Government action to be taken, particularly as he understood that the points in the dispute had been reduced to a very considerable extent.—B.O.W.

CABINET MEETING.

EFFORTS TO REDUCE DIFFERENCES

LEAFIELD, Mar.26.

A meeting of the Cabinet was held to-day to consider the situation after the Premier had been in consultation with the Ministers of Labour and Transport who are principally concerned. It is understood that the Government is not inclined to take a pessimistic view and that after the Cabinet meeting Mr. Shaw, Minister of Labour, was in communication with the representatives of both sides with a view to further reduce their differences.—B. O. W.

THE KHILAFAT.

ISLAMIC NATIONS' CONGRESS.

EGYPTIAN ULEMAS' DECISION.

LONDON, March 27.

Cairo.—A number of higher Ulema, including the President of the Cairo Higher Mahomedan Law Court, Grand mufti of Egypt, vice-Chancellor of the Alazhar University, Director of the Department of Theological Institutes Grand Sheiks of Provincial Theological Institutes under the presidency of the Grand Chancellor Alazhar and President of the Islamic theological institutes discussed to-day the present position of the Caliphate and passed a resolution in favour of holding a Congress of all Islamic nations at Cairo in March 1925 under the presidency of the Grand Chancellor of the Alazhar University to consider who should be appointed the Caliph. The Assembly expressed gratitude to the non-Islamic nations for not interfering with the question of the Caliphate and emphasised the desire of the whole Islamic world to "live in peace with other nations and to preserve just principles of Islam and its innocent rites which are destitute of all hostile spirit."—Reuter.

EX-KHALIF NOT TO GO TO FRANCE.

"AN AUTHORITATIVE STATEMENT"

LONDON, March 27.

Berne.—It is authoritatively stated here that the ex-Khalif does not intend to proceed to France.—Reuter.

FUTURE OF KHILAFAT.

WARNING AGAINST HASTY ACTION

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 27.

Apropos the news wired by Reuter regarding the proposal of Ulema Jamai Alazhar to approach King Fuad of Egypt to find out whether he would consent to be proclaimed as Khalifa Maulana Shaukat Ali, President, Central Khilafat Committee and Maulana Kifayatullah, President have sent the following cable to Alazhar and Jamiat-ul-Ulema and Zaghul Pasha, Cairo.

"Reuter wires Alazhar and Ulemas have asked Egyptain Government if His Majesty King Fuad will be willing to be proclaimed Khalifa. We trust that our Egyptian brothers who like ourselves have already disapproved Sheriff Hussain's regrettable precipitancy do not intend any hasty action regarding the future of the Khilafat. Indian Muslims can well be believed to be wholly disinterested. They have no candidate o their own to push forward, their sole concern being the solidarity and welfare of the Islamic world they greatly prefer that Khilafat should remain associated with the Turkish Nation and will spare no efforts in trying to convince their Turkish brethren that in the interests of their own nation and its republic as well as of Islam they should continue to appoint Khalifa from among themselves. We beg our Egyptian brethren to back our efforts in this behalf. But in the deplorable event of the Turks not responding to the wishes of the Muslim world the future of the Khilafat should be left to be settled by the proposed World Muslim Conference. We trust you will agree that any attempt to forestsuch decision of the Conference can only be harmful to Islam and should not be countenanced."

(Continued from Column 6.)

enough for expansion and Imperial ambitions."

Her brothers came—though India is big enough to give food—as miners and sappers for the white settlers, and was it not now said "Go now thou pig to shy pigsty"? Was that justice?

The speaker went on to refer to the part which they played in the war. Then the Indian was magnificent. Death has no segregation.

Referring to the old days of India the speaker said the Europeans came there, the Dutchmen, Englishmen and Jews, and received every hospitality and were treated as equals with the aristocracy of the land. And to-day in South Africa it is said, "You shall be segregated." "Viper" and "swine" were words used —"viper" because you strike at our trade, and "swine" because you don't live according to our tradition.

The Englishman, said the speaker, had a bigger debt to India than the Jew, the Dutchman or the Portuguese. For him there had been shed in rivers and torrents the willing blood of her people only a few years ago. The graves were still wet with the tears of the widows and orphans. Had they so soon forgotten that they could have a Class Areas Bill?

They must have that Bill because forsooth the dominant interest of the white men must be protected in South Africa.

TO ASK FOR JUSTICE.

Referring to British traditions, the speaker said they were those of liberty and justice and the Christian tradition. From the housetops it had been shouted that the law of Christ must prevail. But Christ said 'Love thy neighbour as thyself.' She had not found Christians in Africa who understood the teachings of the Sermon on the Mount—not from Mombasa to Pretoria. She had not found them with the sense of justice with which Christ dying said to the thief "This day shall thou be with Me in Paradise."

She had come to ask for justice, not for concessions. She would scorn concessions. She wanted no favours. They must live on equal terms. The law of the survival of the fittest must apply. The Indians would fight against injustice, but they would fight with love. They would fight as brother fights brother. They would not fight with weapons forged by human hands.

"ON A MISSION [illegible] UP MISCHI[illegible]

"CAPE TIMES" ATTACKS M[illegible]

THREAT OF HER IMM[illegible] REMOVAL.

OPPRESSION OF INDIANS DEN[illegible]

INDIANS' REPATRIATION URGED.

CAPE TOWN, March 26.

Commenting on Mrs. Naidu's speech of 24th March the "Cape Times" declares that speeches she has been making cannot possibly do her fellow-countrymen and women in South Africa any good. There is the plain risk that she may do them very great harm. She is playing with fire and using the languages of reckless incendiarism, and the impression such speeches make is that they are addressed, not to Mrs. Naidu's immediate audience, but to the restless and misguided people of India. The paper declares that if Mrs. Naidu wishes to inflame her fellow-countrymen in India still further, she should have decency to do it from Indian platform. In South Africa she shows her ignorance and prejudice every time she speaks.

After contesting Mrs. Naidu's contention that the Indian has as much right in South Africa as the white man, which the paper declares, has been dragged in to raise prejudice and damage the relations between the White and the Black in South Africa it says, that if Mrs. Naidu is to be allowed by the Union Government to continue in her mission of stirring up mischief, she should at least be given a stern warning that any further attempts to create trouble between the Whites and Blacks in South Africa will entail her immediate removal from the country. But her incursions into the delicate and profoundly important problem of the relations of the Blacks and Whites in South Africa, unfortunate and deplorable as they are, have at least this use, that they serve to illustrate the deep-seated causes of objection in South Africa to any new flood of immigration from India into either the Union or any other part of the African Continent.

"INDIAN INCURABLY ALIEN FROM AFRICAN CIVILIZATION."

The race problems of Africa are complicated beyond the hope of any but the most distant solution and the presence of the Indian adds unnecessarily, because preventably, to these problems. In the mind and habits of life and in every element of social and political aim the Indian is incurably alien from the firmly based and hopefully developing civilisation of Africa whether in the Union or elsewhere.

INDIA'S NEGLIGIBLE SHARE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

After dwelling on the benefits derived from the White occupation of Africa and *inter alia*, the establishment of a standard of life which rivals that of the most advanced peoples, the "Times" says that in all this work the Indian had hardly any recognisable share. With infrequent exceptions he has been absorbed in his own gain No public-spirited work for South Africa owes anything to the Indian in mass. He has lived in average on the lowest scale of decency and comfort that has been possible for him. He has deliberately exploited this low standard of living as a commercial asset, and has sent the bulk of his earnings out of the country. That being so, the claim that the Indian has an equal right to citizenship in South Africa with the European and the Native is impudent.

NO OPPRESSION.

There remains Mrs. Naidu's assertion that Indian is "oppressed." She knows, if she had courage to speak the truth, that the lot of nine-tenths of Indians in the Transvaal and Natal is infinitely more fortunate than it would be in their own country where their high caste fellow-countrymen would feel themselves polluted by the most fleeting passage of shadow of such "untouchables" across him of their garments.

TIME FOR INDIANS' REPATRIATION.

The "Times" proceeds to say that there may be regrets for some incidents and tendencies of the past, but the current exaggerations of these incidents and tendencies by Indian leaders such as Mrs. Naidu are scandalous and inexcusable. They are evidently designed to exacerbate feeling in India, and they provoke the question whether the time is not at hand when South Africa may be compelled to rid herself of this Indian thorn in her side by a scheme of generously compensated, but inexorably compulsory repatriation of Indians to their own land. The scheme should be based on racial origin and not on the place of birth.—Reuter.

MRS. NAIDU AT PRETORIA.

INDIA'S MESSAGE TO UNION

A correspondent sends the following extract from a South African paper:—

Pretoria, Thursday.—Indians in Pretoria to-day are in a whirl of excitement over the visit of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. A couple of thousand people welcomed her on arrival at the gaily decorated station and the reception at the skating rink was attended by a very large number of Indians. There were a good many Europeans present. The large building was gay with bunting, the decorations being on a most lavish scale. A huge Union Jack was hung behind the platform.

As the distinguished visitor entered the hall the audience rose and gave her a warm welcome.

Timed to begin at 10 o'clock the function did not start till nearly half-an-hour later, that time being occupied in the mysterious hustle of preparation.

An extremely picturesque ceremonial marked the opening of the reception in which a little boy chanted from the Koran and a man with a powerful voice sang the National Anthem of India.

The chairman, Mr. Casim Adam, said it was 12 years ago since the Indian community had received a distinguished visitor. Mrs. Naidu had come to this country to pour oil on troubled waters and to try and find a way out of their difficulty. She had come with a message from India—not a message to set the country aflame. He hoped the Government would find a way of settling their difficulties in a sympathetic and humane manner.

An address was then presented to the visitor.

Mrs. Naidu said the Indians had suffered much in South Africa in the past. They thought that black past had gone and that a bright future faced them, but to-day the Indian community was faced with greater difficulties than ever. By the Class Areas Bill the Indians were to be singled out as inferiors in the British Empire. To such treatment they would never submit. The Class Areas Bill which was rushed into the "Gazette" before the leaders had a chance of consulting about it caused consternation among the Indian community.

Mrs. Naidu said the Indians would never accept segregation. "I appeal to you in the name of the Empire," she said, "do not let South Africa be the cause of the disruption and the disintegration of this mighty Empire."

A STRONG WOMAN.

Mrs. Naidu had an enthusiastic reception. She delivered a remarkable and eloquent address. She declared that she had come with an open mind. She wished to study for herself the details of the problems which were causing conflict in that great country. She had come on behalf of the Indian people and those people had given a message to the white colonists.

Two days ago a Portuguese interviewer spoke to her of the strong feelings in the Union on the Indian question and he told her that General Smuts was a strong man. I said yes, but, with the strength of India behind me. I am a strong woman." (Loud applause.)

The message she had to give was this: Within the Empire if possible, outside the Empire if necessary, and South Africa shall decide the issue for the Empire."

That, proceeded the speaker, was the message—a brief, terse, pregnant and final message of the Indian people. It could be analysed or interpreted as they liked; but the essential truth was there—"We remain within the Empire if possible, we go out of it if necessary for our self-respect and in vindication of the honour of the Indian people."

Mrs. Naidu said it was no part of her original intention to come to the Union. She went to Kenya because the voice of the people rose and said India must come to the rescue. It was an open secret that the Kenya arrangement was largely enforced by the influence of the white settlers from South Africa. She had said to the Indians there: "Fight the unjust position; die, but don't consent for the sake of the trade for which you came. Don't accept the position of inferiority."

She was pressed, however, by the Indian Congress—the unofficial parliament—to come to South Africa at all costs, and she had to obey.

THE CLASS AREAS BILL.

Mrs. Naidu said she was not going into the details of the Class Areas Bill. She wished to study it first. She wished to hear the point of view of the white man, through whose pressure that Bill was introduced.

In a reference to Gandhi, the speaker said passive resistance was not started by Gandhi, but 2,000 years ago upon the Cross by Him who resisted evil. He was the greatest passive resister the world ever knew. Gandhi left that passive resistance movement as a legacy and warning to the European people in this land. She earnestly hoped that it would not be necessary to remind her people here of the lessons of passive resistance.

ON EQUAL TERMS.

The Europeans and Indians could only live in this country on equal terms. This country belonged neither to the Europeans nor to the Indians. It was the land of the black man—of the Africans.

"I tell my Indian brothers and white settlers, you live here on sufferance. The children of the soil are the natural inheritors of the soil, that is the law of life. The Englishmen came to trade and because those dear little islands were not big

(Continued in column 4.)

...ASURE.

...ESS.)
...UR, March 24.
...ecutive Officer, in ...wing to the refusal ... suitable salaries for ...vernor has been unable ...s caused by their re... took effect from 27th ..., therefore under rule 3 ...rred subjects (Temporary ... Rules) certified the ... an emergency and has taken ...rarily the administration of the ...d subjects.

BENGAL COUNCIL.

CUT IN POLICE GRANT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, March 26.

In the Bengal Legislative Council the Government scored a victory on the demand of Rs. 17,047,000 for expenditure under the head "Police", motions for reduction or refusal being defeated. To-day the Swarajists had more defeats than victories, and the last attempt to throw out the entire demand proved abortive. There were 89 motions for reduction or refusal of which only ten were moved while the others were withdrawn. The Swarajists were successful in voting on the first three motions, after which the scales were turned and the Government became victorious in all the remaining motions, except one.

MOSQUITO CURTAINS FOR POLICE.

This motion referred to the refusal of a grant of rupees one lakh for iron cots and mosquito curtains for policemen. It was carried by 68 votes to 39. As a result of the cuts made by the Swarajists the whole demand of Rs. 17,047,000 was reduced by Rs. 8,56,145.

Before the Council adjourned the motion for the refusal of the entire demand came up for consideration. There was no discussion and no speeches were made. A Swarajist member simply moved the resolution and Sir Hugh Stephenson merely said that he opposed the motion which was put to the vote and negatived, sixty voting for and sixty-five against it. Thirteen members did not vote. The announcement of the result was received with loud and prolonged cheers from the Government benches.

REPEAL OF CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT ACT.

SIR MALCOLM'S OPPOSITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, March 25.

Mr. Shanmucum Chetty introduced a Bill to vandate certain insufficiently and incorrectly stamped instrument. He wanted the Bill to be considered and passed today, but on the motion of Sir Basil Blackett the House agreed to refer the Bill to a Select Committee.

Dr. Gour moved for repeal of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. He said that the repeal of the Act was to have been expediate with the change in political situation. The Act, he said, armed the Executive with plenary judicial powers without judicial control. It was, he said, inconsistent with the elementary principles of civic justice.

Sir Malcolm Hailey said that the Government must oppose the Bill at every stage. Dr. Gour thought that the matter was simply one of jurisprudence and that the Executive was, keeping a remnant of its autocratic power. That was untrue. The power had been given by the legislature and rather than the power being opposed to the principles of jurisprudence, it was akin to preventive sections in the Criminal Procedure Code and the Police Act. The same situation as in Bengal some years back might recur and no one had attempted to deny that there had been of late recrudescence of revolutionary conspiracy in Bengal. Those who knew the details realised that the present revolutionary movement was instigated by Associations with the same motive as those to suppress which the Act was framed. "I say advisedly that this is not the moment to seek to deprive the society of this weapon." He admitted that this Act had been applied to the recent movement which was not of revolutionary character but of political character. After recounting the actions and excesses of the volunteer associations, he said that their activities were dangerous to Law and Order and had promoted lawlessness. The Government had no other weapon except this Act to cope with this danger. He convinced that some such power as was given by the Act was essential at present and if any one suggested some other legislation to meet this need the Government would gladly consider it. He said that Dr. Gour had said that the Act did not conform with the principle of jurisprudence. "I say there is higher duty to protect citizens against intimidation and terrorism and that is the reason why I am opposing the repeal of the Criminal Law Amendment Act." The motion was put to vote and Dr. Gour was granted leave to introduce his Bill by 58 votes against 39.

ENFRANCHISEMENT OF WOMEN.

DEMAND FOR REMOVAL OF DISQUALIFICATION.

(BY OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE.)
DELHI, March 24.

The following questions were put by Mr. B. Dass at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 24th March and the reply of Sir M. Hailey:—

1. Have Government seen the proceedings of a meeting of ladies of Bombay on 13th instant demanding full enfranchisement of women of India?

2. (a) Is it not a fact that women of Madras do exercise right of votes for election to the Central and Provincial Legislatures?

(b) Why is it that their sisters of other provinces are denied similar privileges?

(c) Will Government take early steps to revise or amend the franchise constitution so that women of India do exercise their just rights of voting?

3. (a) Are Government aware that under the rules no woman can be nominated as a Member of the Assembly?

(b) Will they take an early opportunity of amending the rules and of nominating a lady to the Central Legislature for any vacancy that may occur hereafter among nominated members?

4. (a) Have Government received any representation on this subject.

(1) at the time of the consideration of reforms in 1919?

(2) at any subsequent date?

The Hon. Sir Malcolm Hailey: 1. Government have seen a newspaper report of the proceedings of the meeting of ladies of Bombay referred to by the Hon. Member.

2 (a) As far as the Government of India are aware, the sex disqualification for registration on the electoral rolls was removed in the case of Madras, Bombay and the United Provinces Legislative Councils. It was never imposed in the case of the reformed Burma Legislative Council.

(b) and (c) Under Rule 7 of the Provincial Legislative Councils, women are not entitled to have their names registered on the electoral roll of a constituency; but if a resolution is passed by the Council, after not less than one month's notice has been given, recommending the removal of the sex disqualification for registration, the Local Government is required to make regulations providing that women or a class of women shall not be disqualified for registration by reason only of their sex. The question is, therefore, one for the Legislative Councils concerned and not for the Government of India.

As the Hon. Member is aware, a resolution on the subject was passed in the Legislative Assembly in February 1922. Under the second proviso the sub-rule (1) of rule 7 of the Legislative Assembly electoral rules, the adoption of this Resolution has had the effect of removing the sex disqualification for registration on the electoral rolls of constituencies of the Assembly for women if the disqualification has been removed for the provincial Councils. That is, women are now eligible, if otherwise qualified, to be electors for constituencies of the Assembly in Madras, Bombay the United Provinces and Burma.

3 (a) Yes.

(b) Government are unable to give any such undertaking at present.

4. The question was discussed in paragraph 8 of the Franchise Report and the views of the Government of India are contained in paragraph 3 of their fifth Despatch on Reforms. Several witnesses including Mrs. Sarojini Naidu gave evidence before the Joint Select Committee on the Government of India Bill on the subject. The recommendations of the Committee are contained in paragraph (e) of the report on clause 7 of the Government of India Bill, and have been given effect to in the provisions of the rules which I have summarised in my answer to part two of the question. A representation on the subject was received in 1920.

Mr. Bhubanananda Das:—Do Government realise that one-half of the poupation of India—the better-half of it—have no representation either in the Provincial or in the Central Legislature of India? It is not registration of women as voters I ask for, but I ask the privilege of women to be elected as members of Central and Provincial Legislatures?

The Hon. Sir Malcolm Hailey: I have already given some information regarding the extent to which they are eligible for election to the different Councils in India. As regards the fact referred to in the first part of the Hon. Member's question, I recognise the fact without accepting the imputation.

Mr. Bhubanananda Das: Are the Government aware that there are lady members in different Municipalities of various large cities in India and whether they have any objection of their becoming members of this Assembly?

The Hon. Sir Malcolm Hailey: I am aware of the fact referred to in the first part of Hon. Member's question. As regards the second part, I myself have no objection whatever to the admission of ladies to this Assembly. It is merely a matter of the alteration of the Legislative Rules.

Mr. Bhubanananda Das: Will Government take steps to amend the Rules?

The Hon. Sir Malcolm Hailey: Not, as at present advised.

GERMANY.

ALLIES TO RESUME MILITARY CONTROL.

LONDON, March 26.

In the House of Commons, to-day, replying to Sir Reginald Hall, Mr. Ponsonby said that the Allies now proposed to resume the military control of Germany to which they were entitled by the Treaty. Negotiations were at present progressing with the German Government with regard to future proceedings.

The question of the arrest of Quidde was being considered—Reuter.

"CROOKS UNWHIPPED BY JUSTICE."

SENATORS ATTACKED.

LONDON, March 26.

Washington.—In the course of bitter attacks in the Senate on Senators Sinclair and Daughters, Mr. Heflini said that crooks were going unwhipped by justice and nothing was being done.

Mr. Walsh, Chairman of the Oil Committee presented a resolution demanding the impeachment of Mr. Chase.—Reuter.

ALLEGED BOLSHEVIKS ON TRIAL.

FURTHER EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CAWNPORE, March 24.

In the Bolshevik Conspiracy Case today a number of witnesses from Calcutta and one each from Madras and Bombay gave formal evidence. Mr. Mahomed Ashan, Sub-Inspector of Police C.I.D., Calcutta, was the first witness examined and he deposed having intercepted some letters in Calcutta and after having them photographed had the original letters sent on with enclosures to the addressees. One of these documents was a circular letter calling a meeting to form a Communist Party for India to arrange a programme. The circular purported to be signed by Gholam Hussain and Shamsuddin. A list of about 20 names was given of persons to whom the circular was sent. (This was a circular that led Roy to issue a memorandum for organising a Working Class Party in India extracts from which have been already given).

Rai Saheb Mukerjee, Inspector Calcutta Police, was the next witness examined. He proved having inspected a letter addressed to Dr. T. N. Roy, Alipore, Calcutta, and which contained a letter in the inside envelope addressed to Mr. C. R. Das. The letter consisted of six sheets of typed matter addressed "My dear Mr. Das, dated Berlin January and signed M.T. Roy." The witness took a copy of this letter. The witness further said that he compared the copies with the originals and then everything was put back in the original envelope and posted.

Mr. Pramathanath, Choudhari, Assistant Sub-Inspector, Intelligence Branch of Bengal Police, recognised the photographs of the letters he intercepted.

Mr. Jagendrakumar Sen, Inspector of Police, Photographer to the Intelligence Branch, proved having photographed certain letters.

Mr. Chakarvarti, Inspector from Intelligence Branch, Calcutta, deposed having intercepted letters and said inside the envelope that contained a Bengali letter there was a tiped letter of which he took copies. He produced a copy. The letter was addressed to the All-India National Congress, Gaya, India, and to the representatives of the Indian people.

"COMPLETE SEPARATION."

Mr. Ross Alston pointed out that the same letter had been published in the "Advance Guard" and he read out passages from the letter which began "Fourth Congress of the Communists International sends to you its heartiest greetings." The letter proceeded to say that the British Rule in India was established by force and is maintained by force. Therefore it can and will be overthrown only by a violent revolution. The people of India are engaged on this great revolutionary struggle. The Communist International is wholeheartedly with them. The economic, social and cultural progress of the Indian people demands a complete separation of India from the Imperialist Britain. To realise this separation is the goal of revolutionary nationalism. This goal, however cannot be attained by negotiation or peaceful means. The letter further pointed out that the people of India will never liberate themselves from the present slavery without a sanguinary revointionary struggle. Proceeding the letter said that the relation of the Communist International with the struggle of the oppressed peoples is inspired by revolutionary idealism and based upon mutual interests. "Our sympathy and support are not counted to empty phrases couched in sweet words. We must stand shoulder to shoulder with the people of India in their struggle against Imperialism." In leading the struggle for national liberation the Indian National Congress should keep the following points in view. (1) National development of people cannot be assured unless imperialist domination is destroyed. (2) No compromise with the British Rule can improve the position of the majority of the nation. (3) British domination cannot be overthrown without a violent revolution and workers and peasants are alone capable of carrying the revolution to victory. Therefore in order to declare its complete freedom from all connection with the revolutionary upper classes the National Congress should categorically declare that its political progress is the establishment of a democratic republic completely independent of any foreign control. The letter further said that the necessity of developing revolutionary consciousness of the masses demands an economic programme in addition to a political programme of the republic to be established through a revolution. The letter ended, "Down with the British imperialism. Long live free people of India with fraternal greetings. President of the Fourth Congress of the Communist International, Secretary Humbert Droz."

Mr. Sen was recalled for recognizing certain photographs.

Mr. Dost Mohamad, Sub-Inspector, City Police, Bombay also deposed having intercepted letters which he opened and he copied and sent the originals to the Director of Intelligence Bureau at Delhi. He said that he knew Mr. Dange. He had for some time been Editor of a paper called the "Socialist". He knew Mr. Dange's handwriting and recognised some letters in his handwriting.

CLOUD BURST AT AMALFI.

HUNDRED FATALITIES REPORTED.

LONDON, March 27.

Rome.—About a hundred fatalities are reported as a result of a cloud burst and a landslide at Amalfi. All tourists are believed to be safe. Houses, vineyards and olive plantations have been carried away. A number of fishing boats have sunk.—Reuter.

(Amalfi is an ancient city and a well-known Tourists' resort in Principatro citra, Italy with a population of 7,000).

THE HORNIMAN RESOLUTION.

HOW MUSLIM MEMBERS VOTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It seems that there has arisen great misunderstanding regarding the Muslims votes on the Horniman resolution in the local Council, and nothing has pained me more than the utterances of some Swarajist members in public meetings, on the subject. Perhaps it is becoming a habit with some of the members of the Swaraj party to take for themselves all credit for every "victory" in the Council and to throw the blame for all defection on other and that is hardly the way to pull together. I write this not to defend any one but wish only to state facts as they are. Some of the writers in "The Chronicle," and among them your Delhi correspondent is one, seem to assume that there is a Mussulman bloc in the Council. There is nothing of the sort, and in this respect we are even far behind the non-Brahmin group, with the result that we can perhaps do no good even to our own community, and there is thus no significance and no value of Muslim votes in any quarter. That may not be a happy position for such a large number of members but that is a fact; and even the leader of the Swaraj party will admit that there is no such thing as a distinct Muslim group, in the local Council.

2. Mr. Kothari (Swarajist) is reported in your paper to have asked in the public meeting held in the Maha Vidayala. "How is it that Mussalmans who voted in favour of the Hasrat resolution voted against the Horniman resolution?" I think it will not serve any useful purpose at this stage, if I made public all that happened behind the scenes in connection with the Hasrat resolution. All that I can now safely say is that if the Government had pressed for a division on the Hasrat resolution, perhaps *all* Mussulmans present might not have unanimously voted for it; and as there had been no division, and even no opposition from Government, on the Hasrat resolution, it does not come with good grace from a Swarajist to taunt us in the manner, Mr. Kothari has thought fit to do. May I remind Mr. Kothari that when Hasrat resolution was put to vote there was not even a single 'no' from the Government benches. If he remembers that, I trust he will not make out the Mussulmans in the Council to be a selfish lot in the manner he has done.

3. If you were, Sir, to refer to the division list on the Horniman resolution you will find that 4 Mussulmans voted for the resolution and 3 against it. Perhaps the names have created a confusion. Mr. Alibhai Patel and the Thakur Sahib of Kerwada who voted also for the resolution are Mussulmans.

4. Mr. Barjorji F. Bharucha also writes to you that "the abstention of the Sindh Muslim vote will surely be deplored and denounced by all right-thinking men." I am sure this gentleman would not have used such language if he had known his facts. On the day the Horniman resolution was put to vote, these were only three non-official elected Mussulman members, from Sind, present in Bombay. Of these one actually came a minute too late to the Hall to take part in the voting, one voted for the resolution and one against it. Most of the Sind members had left Bombay when the Budget was nearly over and almost all left when it was over, so that there was no organized attempt on the part of any Sindhi or Presidency Mussulman to abstain from voting on the Horniman resolution and certainly it never entered into the head of any Mussulman member, as Mr. Kothari for purposes of mere propaganda is trying to make out, to win the Hasrat resolution and to defeat the Horniman one. I never expected that any Swarajist member would give the division on Horniman resolution a communal colour, and in this respect the attempt of Mr. Kothari is deplorable.—Yours, etc.

NOOR MAHOMED.
(Member for Hyderabad.)

MR. HORNIMAN AND COUNCIL.

THE DEPUTATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Kindly permit me to congratulate the Journalists' Association of India in the bold stand it has taken on the Horniman question. I do not believe that the resolutions passed therein as reported in your valuable columns are by no means too strong. That his fellow-professionals in this country are prepared to stand by him should no doubt be comforting to that prince of journalists—Mr. Horniman. I am glad to find that the Association considers Sir Maurice Hayward's dictum as pernicious and subversive of the liberty of the Press. I do not think I as a layman am competent to express my judgment on your resolutions. It is a matter purely within your domains as journalists, but speaking as a layman who occasionally writes some letter to the Press I should indeed be disappointed if the Editors should take it upon themselves to betray my identity. In that case, the world of journalists will indeed fall very low in my estimation as in the case of others like me. Allow me Sir to repeat my congratulations to the Indian Journalists.—Yours, etc.,

A SOJOURNER.

A WORD TO HIS EXCELLENCY

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—One hopes that the deputation appointed by the Journalists of India to the Governor of Bombay will meet a better fate than the one which waited on Lord Chelmsford when Mr. Horniman was in India. The ex-Viceroy made himself notorious by the offensive nature of his reply to the Deputationists. It is now a matter of history how the ex-satrap's mad attacks on the liberty of the Press were deeply resented throughout the country. I may say as a student of politics that the chief cause of Lord Chelmsford's failure in India was due to the antagonism of the Press—antagonism I make bold to say of his lordship's own making. Sir Leslie Wilson, if he is to be judged by his actions seems to be made of a finer metal, and I fervently hope that His Excellency will not undo the great services he has already done us, by falling a victim to the Anglo-Indian clique.—Yours, etc.,

STUDENT OF POLITICS.

WOUNDING INDIA'S FEELINGS

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—What do Sir Maurice Hayward and men of his bureaucratic temperment from their secured position think, when they indulge in arrogant language to hurt the feelings of poor India? Is it manly, is it gentlemanly to abuse the power and position which it has pleased God Almighty to confer upon the Britons to rule India for a while? I say deliberately "for a while," because in this world everything is evanescent, nothing is permanent save the Lord.

Is'nt it, Sir, deplorable in the extreme degree that men, reputed to be of sound judgement, sobriety of views, and calm temperament, once occupants of High Court Benches, should also get intoxicated with a small dose of earthly power? And in season and out of season wound India's susceptabilities and self-respect? Sure enough to the people of India head swollen bureaucrats are more undesirable than the men of the type of Messrs. Horniman and Andrews are to the average Anglo-Indians. Such fearless opponents and exposers of the wrong doings of bureaucracy are not only desirable but highly welcome to India. If to-day in her hour of weakness and helplessness her true and brave friends are considered undesirable by the self same Ali Highest, who can say that, when to-morrow dawns over this unfortunate land, these very proud people will be in turn judged likewise! And rightly so too! Patience Haywards! Patience India! —Yours, etc.,

BYRAM N KHAMBATA.
275, Hornby Road Fort, Bombay,
March 26.

MR. HORNIMAN'S DEPORTATION.

PARSI PROTEST

To-morrow (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, there will be a meeting of Parsi Friends and Admirers of Mr. Horniman to protest against Sir M. Hayward's speech and the defection of Indian members and to demand the early return of Mr. Horniman to India, when Messrs. G. K. Nariman, M. M. Madan, Manekshaw Dadachanji, Dr. K. S. Patel, etc., will speak, and Mr. Manekji Patel will preside.

POINCARE'S RESIGNETION

FURTHER DEVELOPMENT

LONDON, March 26.

Paris.—The following messages are issued in the Chronological order of their despatch:—

The vote was on an Opposition motion for referring the Pensions Bill back to the Finance Committee with a view to conciliating the views of the Senate and the Chamber. Government opposed the reference to the committee on the ground of urgency. M. Lasteyrie made the vote a question of confidence upon the announcement of figures, namely 271 votes to 264, the Chamber adjourned. M. Poincare was not present at the sittings.

It is expected that M Millerand will ask M. Poincare to reconstitute the Cabinet.

SEQUEL TO THE VOTE

POINCARE TENDERS RESIGNATION

After the vote, M. Poincare and other Ministers hastly met in the side-room of the chamber, and decided to proceed to the Elysee in a body. They lost no time. The result of the vote was announced at noon and M. Poincare tendered his resignation to President Millerand at 12-15. The Cabinet Council under the presidency of President Millerand sat till 1-15 p.m. when it was announced that the resignation had been accepted.

POINCARE REFUSES TO REMAIN IN POWER.

A communique states that President Millerand strongly urged M. Poincare to present himself again before the Chamber and the Senate in the afternoon in order to receive another vote, but M. Poincare flatly refused. M. Poincare left the Elysee smiling, and told journalists that he had finally and irrevocably decided not to remain in power.

BARTHOU TO FORM CABINET.

It is now expected that President Millerand will call upon M. Barthou to form a Cabinet.

DETAILS OF THE VOTE.

The vote of the Chamber was most unexpected. Only 100 Deputies were present. M. Poincare was in an adjacent room making a statement to the Foreign Affairs Committee regarding the Treaty of Lausanne. Apparently he did not think his attendance in the Chamber was necessary. The Pensions Bill was voted by the Chamber at the end of 1923 and by the Senate in February last, but the Senate adopted the Government's recommendations reducing pensions of workers on the ground of economy. This aroused opposition of the Parties of the Left wing who were championing the cause of workers. Government insisted on the acceptance of the Senate's amendment. The Opposition introduced a motion referring the bill to the Committee with a view to revision. Government was defeated on a vote on this motion, the Chamber's voting system permitting votes being cast on behalf of absentee Deputies.

MAULANA HASRAT MOHANI.

REMISSION OF SENTENCE.

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

A Bombay Government Resolution dated the 26th of March 1924 says:—

"In exercise of the power vested in him under section 401 (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council hereby remits with effect from the 13th February 1924 the remainder of the sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment passed upon Hasrat Mohani under Section 124-A on the 4th May 1922 and commutes under section 402 of the said Code the sentence of 6 months' rigorous imprisonment passed upon him on the 1st October 1923 under section 161 read with section 109 of the Indian Penal Code, and section 42 of the Prison Act, IX, of 1894, read with Article 485 of the Bombay Jail Manual, to one of simple imprisonment for the same period, the latter sentence to commence from the 13th February 1924.

His Excellency is further pleased to select Hasrat Mohani for treatment in a separate division sanctioned under the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 123, dated the 6th February 1923."

Note:—It will be seen from the above resolution

(1) That Government have granted Mr. Hasrat Mohani the full remission that he would normally have earned;

(2) That Government have commuted the sentence of six months' rigorous imprisonment passed upon Mr. Hasrat Mohani by the High Court to one of simple imprisonment and placed him in the special division. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment cannot be placed in the special division.

SIAM GOVERNMENT LOAN

LONDON, Mar. 26.

It is understood that the new issue due tomorrow of the Siam Government three million six per cent. loan at 95½ will appear on Friday.

LATER.

The subscription list of Siam Government loan opens to-day.—Reuter.

POINCARE URGED TO FORM NEW MINISTRY.

ASKS TIME TO CONSIDER QUESTION.

Urged by President Millerand to form a new Ministry, M. Poincare has asked for time to consider the question, and has promised to reply to-morrow.

POINCARE CERTAIN TO RESUME PREMIERSHIP.

It is now practically certain that M. Poincare will resume the Premiership.

PROBABILITY OF POINCARE FORMING NEW CABINET.

Paris.—M. Poincare interviewed Presidents of the Senate and the Chamber last evening. It is believed that he will accept the task of forming a new Cabinet.

It is stated that in the event of his refusal President Millerand is determined to accept the only Cabinet which will adopt the foreign and domestic policy identical with M. Poincare's.—Reuter.

SURPRISE AND REGRET IN LONDON

London.—M. Poincare's resignation has created surprise and a degree of regret in the official circles in London on account of the excellence of relations growing out of the recent exchange of notes between the two Premiers. The atmosphere thus created not likely entirely to be dissipated by the advent of a new Government, but it is felt that the Government of the Extreme Left such as M. Barthou is likely to form with M. Poincare in Opposition will be less stable than the Moderate Left Ministry headed by M. Poincare.—Reuter.

BOURSE UNAFFECTED.

Paris.—The resignation of the Cabinet has made no impression whatsoever on the disposition of the Bourse.—Reuter.

PROBABLE RESHUFFLING OF PORTFOLIOS

LONDON, Mar. 26.

Paris.—Political gossip was rife last evening and the opinion was expressed in political circles that there would be reduction in the number of Ministerial Portfolios. M. Poincare's new Cabinet will probably include a number of late members, but reshuffling is imminent. The appointment of the Minister of Interior is extremely important in view of the approaching elections. It is stated that the Presidents of the Senate and the Chamber last evening pressed M. Poincare to take up the Portfolio of Finance in view of the financial situation. It is doubtful whether M. Poincare will give up his Portfolio of Foreign Affairs as international conferiers demand his presence at Quai D'Orsay. The Ministry of Commerce will probably be merged in the Ministry of Colonies, and abolition of the Ministry of Health is expected.—Reuter.

LETTER FROM ITALY.

EXIT THE FIUME QUESTION.

TRIAL OF OMAR PASHA.

(BY GEORGE RAFFALOVICH.)

ABBAZIA, February 26.

After a suspence of nearly two weeks during which many rumours were afloat, the Jugoslav Parliament has ratified the Treaty signed in Rome by Patschitch and Mussolini. The Italian Royal decree also ratified it almost at once, and there is nothing left to do, but for the two countries to work out the details of the Treaty or Commerce now being prepared in Belgrade.

Fiume has become Italian and the head of a new Province called "Carnaro." The river Eneo (or Retchina) and Porto Baross with the Delta are now Jugoslav. The establishment of a definitive frontier line between the two countries was actively worked out by a mixed Commission and completed in five days. The beautiful winter and summer resort of Abbazia, which attracts visitors from the whole world by its natural beauties, is now rejoicing in the fact that Fiume will eventually become the residence of a Prefect, with Abbazia and district as part of the new Province. For the present the military Governor remains as Civil Governor. Fiume will under his intelligent guidance, rapidly reassume an important part in the shipping world. All exports and imports of Hungary, or Northern and Western Jugo-Slavia and even of Tchero-Slovakia may eventually find their way to the well organized port of Fiume instead of making a detour to go to Trieste.

The Free State was never more than the dream of an idealist, lungless, tradeless, choked to death by the rivalry of Italy and Jugo-Slavia. The only people to object to the reasonable and peaceful settlement are the two or three hundred Fiumans who went into voluntary exile with Zanella, the expelled President of the Constituente. The Croatian Banks having ceased to support him with funds he in turn pronounced the dreaded words "every man for himself." Of Zanella then remains but the record of a traitor to his own people, and a failure in all his undertakings.

Others who will perhaps suffer from the change are the local lawyers. Unless they turn from the intricacies of the divorce laws to those of Company-promoting, they are likely to find themselves without clients, after several years of extreme prosperity.

As the Hungarian divorce laws continued to apply in Fiume after the latter city had become the mock capital of a still-born Free State, the idle rich of Italy sought in increasing numbers the citizenship of that shadowy country in order to obtain easy divorces without delays, without publicity, and without appeal. Since the law of Italy did not admit of divorce, a very curious situation was thus created.

Already, the local lawyers are advocating the seeking of other fields, and advising their prospective clients to give up the idea of obtaining the Fiume citizenship. They are right, since Fiume citizenship now means Italian nationality, and even the wealthiest and most conspicuous clients would not have time to obtain divorce before the Italian law becomes also the law of Fiume.

The divorce mill of the ex-Free State will cease to operate as soon as the affairs already under way have been disposed of. As thousands of Italians had availed themselves of it in the last four years and even Americans had now and then obtained citizenship and then divorce in Fiume, the Fiume lawyers are worrying at the possibility of losing a very lucrative business, and thinking how they might retain it. They advise now to seek Magyar citizenship through their intermediary; and because the Fiume lawyers remember the days when they themselves boasted of that same Hungarian nationality, they should be in a position to give advice on this point.

Let us burn a stick of incense before this departing Free State, where life was cheap and divorce easy. Including a short stay at a good hotel in Abbazia and tips to Court ushers, the prices ranged from Lit. 5,000 to Lit. 10,000 for professional classes, while there were divorces with frills and legal delays up to Lit. 500,000 and a high rent in Fiume, for those rich enough to afford it.

Whether these divorces are valid in Italy depends on each individual case. All Italians who have given up their nationality to become Fiumans will automatically reassume the Italian citizenship. But what will happen to the true Fiumans to whom a suspecting municipality have declined to grant the Fiuman citizenship and passports, although they were born within half a mile of Piazza Dante and the Porto Baross on the left bank of the Eneo, or the Retchina? This latter name is that which the Croats persited in using (just as they called Fiume—Rijeka) until the treaty of Rome forced them to accept the river, no matter what it might be called?

Politics and sentiments played a very important part in the life of Fiume. This little seaport must now forget it all; and along with politics it must forget also the melo-dramatic hysteria into which it had been plunged by effervescent men of genius. Spell-binders, as they are picturesquely referred to in the United States, have done as much harm as good to Fiume. First a Hungarian port, then a forgotten pawn in the game of peace-making, then a Platonic Republic under Gabriele D'Annunzio, the cynosure of all eyes, then a mock Free State and finally the head of an Italian *Prefettura* taking its name from the bay of "Carnaro," which it commands, these have been that avatars of Fiume in less than seven years. A wave of madness had seized both men and women. It were time they should turn to law, order, work and the bliss of forgetfulness.

If one man can give back to Fiume all these needed elements of sane life, it is General Giardino, now appointed Civil Governor of the new Province. As military Governor he has laboured untiringly in the interests of the citizens of Fiume. His powers are wide, his energy unbounded, his intelligence of the highest order. But he has much to do; and there still remains the powder magazine next door and the perennial red sunrises of the Balkans.

For political reasons, the frontier line is now a real maze, a zig-zag more complicated than the most intricate of jigg-saw puzzles. Fiumans must be careful when they shake their carpets out of the windows lest they fell into Jugo-Slavia. This is due to the imbecility of an earlier negotiator, Count Sforza, as well as to the greed of the Jugo-Slavs. What with canals and rivers, Churches, houses, docks and markets riding astride the new frontier, and the special zone facilities necessitated to enable the workers of both countries to go to their work every day on the other side of the border, Fiume has become more than ever a paradise for the smuggler. Some smuggling there always has been both by sea and mountain passes. Every man and woman has smuggled in Fiume at one time or another. Now they can continue with at least even chances against discovery. The only remedy is Free Trade for Italy and Jugo-Slavia—an impossible suggestion.

It is significant that while the Italians continue to show themselves courteous and good-natured to the Croats and other Slavs who pass hourly into their territory over the wooden bridge of Susak, the Jugo-Slavs have immediately erected wire fences before their new possessions. I have tried several times to pass the bridge in order to go to Susak to obtain a visa from the Jugo-Slav Commissar. But the uniformed peasants refused me access to the town, as they did to other Press correspondents. Lacking in humour, it never occurred to them to give me any answer to this question: "If I need a visa to go to Susak, and the man who gives it lives in Susak, how I am to obtain it? except: "Send it by some one who can pass the bridge. He may return." And as for using my American passport, that is out of the question. First it must bear the visa of the Jugo-Slav Consul in Trieste, and that worthy is four hours' away from Fiume. Then the visa is only good for 45 days, and for one trip alone. Let it be recorded however, that few are those who wish to make more than one trip. As the price of the visa is, at the present rate of exchange, well over two pounds sterling, that would be a luxury which few newspapers would allow their correspondents and which few correspondents would care to recommend.

FASCISTA STYLES IN ELECTORAL CAMPAIGNS.

Without changing the hearts of the rest of his followers, Signor Mussolini, has sent several telegrams and letters to those better informed as to his views who have declined to become candidates at the forthcoming elections, some early in the campaign, others after much searching of their souls. Those fiery messages were duly published in the Press, but the flow of "intellectuals" was not diminished. Every climber thinks he has a right to the title of deputy, and promises to vote regularly and blindly any measure placed by the Government before the Chamber. The advantages given by Italy to her representatives, the local prominence, the free travelling facilities, the immunity, and so forth, constitute too tempting a bait. Every man thinks that it is right for others to decline candidacy, but not for himself, since the Duce could not have meant *him* to be excluded from the lists. Every man thinks he is indispensable.

The result of the selection made by Signor Giunta and his assistants proves that the leaders of the Fascista Party know very well what they need. New Fascisti have everywhere been placed on the lists of Government Candidates, men who are distinguished in science and letters, or ex-combatants with a specially high record of leadership.

There remain nevertheless over 250 Fascisti on the lists, and they will be elected, since the other Parties are disorganised, with all leaders and no followers. There will be no need of the methods of 1922 to bring the majority in the Chamber. Castor oil and the big stick are frowned upon by Mussolini who realised even before his critics what a Juggernaut he had created. Nevertheless for servile admirers of legality this method of selecting a Chamber from the top is certainly a twist given to the constitution.

What will he do with his majority? Reform the Constitution? Find work for the unemployed? Solve the emigration problem? Increase the ryhthm of work and improve the public services? All these things are sadly needed. Most Italians, and many Fascisti among them, still take three hours to lunch, and two hours to talk over the smallest affair. They still expect results without effort. They still gently decline to do willingly and of their own accord what they have proved in other countries, America for instance, that they can do when the only alternative is starvation. Their aptitude to create leaders by the hundreds is not more apparent in 1924 than it was in the days when only a Medici or a Sforza could compel them to bring out their own genius.

The telephone, telegraph, postal, customs services are a scandal to a civilized country. There are towns where the electric light is turned off at night and during the siesta. Many are the Post Offices where telephone and telegraph stop at 9 p.m. until 9 a.m. the next morning where the letters and packages are delivered with two or three days' delay. This is not due to the Fascista revolution, but pertains of the Italian temperament, the "dolce far niente" of 40 years of liberal bureaucracy. Nor is it the fault of the Fascista Government if Italians continue to mistrust each other, and if they invest elsewhere the money which they could put to work in national industries. Yet unless this changes, the Fascista ideal will prove to have been but a passing storm that has failed to clear the air. It is as impossible to obtain replies to legitimate inquiries from Italian officials as it was three years ago, with the exception of few men who understand the necessity of promptness, courtesy and accuracy.

The task which Signor Mussolini set to himself is a Titanic one. His aims are worthy, his aptitude undoubted, his energy intelligence and disinterestedness unequalled in Italy. But the plasma which he has to mould is not as malleable as it is enthusiastic. The crowd cheers him but seems singularly anxious to leave it at that. The theory of Fascism appears sound enough to me, but the practice of it far distant.

Great men can lead their horses to the finest river in the world, and bathe their feet in the sweet waters, but can they make thee horses drink? That is the question which puzzles the student of Italian politics. The genius of Mussolini, the willingness of the people, the solid majority of a new young Chamber, the prestige of recent success in foreign politics—is this enough to change Italy? Among the two hundred or so new men in the Italian Parliaments, will there arise enough true leaders to inspire their electors, to breathe in turn upon their own supporters the fire which Mussolini has breathed upon them? Not depression, but scepticism and knowledge of men seem to dictate an ironical answer.

REFORMING THE PUBLIC SSRVICE.

Despite all pessimistic doubts, however, another step toward the gradual reorganization of the Italian bureaucracy has been taken, the Cabinet having last month approved a scheme of reform of provincial and communal administration prepared by a committee presided over by Signor Acerbo, the Under-Secretary attached to the Prime Minister's department. Like many Fascista reforms, the present scheme is somewhat complicated; but with this allowance it were unfair not to admit that the efforts made by the Government to check and to destroy local influences have been successful. Matters of purely local interest will be dealt with exclusively by the local authorities; but at the same time, provincial and communal councils are to be put on a new basis and the number of their personnel has been reduced. The powers of these councils, extended in some directions, have been limited in others, so as to deprive them of the political character which hitherto hampered their functions. Administrative procedure has been likewise simplified, with a view to ensure increased efficiency.

GIUBALAND AND BODECANESE.

The Italian Press has given much attention to the new rift in the English amity. Ramsay MacDonald's Under-Secretary, Mr. Ponsonby, replying to a question in the House of Commons, stated that any fulfilment of England's pledge to Italy concerning Giubaland would of course include an agreement concerning the unsettled status of the Dodecanese.

Thereupon the protests of the Roman and Milanese Press broke out unanimous. The Italian Ambassador at London called upon Ramsay MacDonald for explanations, and the *Times*, *The Daily Telegraph* and the *Manchester Guardian* received long statements from their Italian correspondents. Feeling runs very high in Italy over this matter. Nor was this attitude softened by the highly imaginary revelations of the *Daily Herald* concerning overtures alleged to have been made by Mussolini to the veteran French Ambassador, Mr. Barrere.

The Giubaland question is not as complicated as the Foreign Office tries to make it. The Treaty of London signed in 1915, gave Giubaland to Italy. In April 1920, Lord Milner raised certain reserves concerning that agreement. In four years, there should have been opportunities for a study of the points of dissensions and for a settlement.

Mr. Ponsonby, as natural heir of Lord Curzon's policy, has thought it opportune to raise another question, that of the Greek Islands. This, and not the delay over the Giubaland settlement, is what angers Italy.

The article 8 of the Treaty of London stated that Italy should receive complete sovereignty over the Islands of the Dodecanese which she was occupying at the time. The article 13 admitted that if Great Britain and France were to enlarge their territories in Africa at the expense of Germany, these two Powers agreed in principle that Italy could claim an equal compensation.

The Dodecanese came to Italy by right of conquest during the Lebian war, conquest which was confirmed to her by Turkey at the Peace Treaty of Ouchy.

Her right was recognised by the Allies at the Treaty of London and reaffirmed by them and by Turkey during the Lausanne negotiations.

One thing is certain, Italy will never cede these islands to Greece. To Turkey she might, when negotoiating a new treaty with Kemal Pasha, but the authorities at the Palazzo Chigi would consider it a breach of faith to Turkey if they were asked again by any foreign Government to turn them over to Greece.

That is the whole question of the Dodecanese. British supremacy in the Mediterranean does not anger Italy, or frighten her. But this slow bargaining is dangerous.

THE TRIAL OF OMAR PASHA.

The Court Martial of Bengasi has sentenced Omar Pasha to eleven years of prison for plotting against the security of the State, and for dishonesty. Most of the witnesses against him were Muslim chieftains, among them being Shitel Pasha, once commander of the Senussi troop, Ohmam Scuri, headman of Merg, Mahmud Jialiada of the Senussi troops, Salem ben Ahmed, ex-Secretary of Salah Aouami, and several local deputies, Ohmi, Sauan, El el Anesi and others.

Omar Pasha had played an unpleasant past as a go-between, receiving secret and public funds from Italy and from the Emir of the Senussi. Members of his family received yearly persions amounting to over Lit 240,000—a million lire was paid him for his exertions in preparing the Treaty of Regima, and so forth. The basis for the grave charge of high treason was found scattered throughout his own private correspondence which, in addition to a great number of letters from women he had known more or less intimately while in Rome, contained enough incriminating documents to have caused any Tribunal to sentence him. Omar Pasha has had extraordinary opportunities to serve his co-religionaries, but misused that influence to further his own ends in the end, and those not very worthy ones.

THE OCCUPATION OF GADAMES.

Meanwhile, with the occupation of the oasis of Gadames, in February, Italy has completed that of the whole zone which runs along the Tunisian frontier. She is now able to take advantage of the Franco-Italian agreement of September 12, 1919 which defined the application of article 12 of the Treaty of London. This agreement, negotiated by M. Pichon and Count Bonin Longare, gave to Italy the caravan road which links Gadames to Ghat, and the oasis of El Barkat and Fehoit. By the same Treaty, the French Government pledged itself to the application in Tunis of one single fiscal treatment for all contracts concerning land property whether the contractors be French or Italian. Special rights were also recognised to Italian workers, and finally Tunisian phosphates were secured to Italy to the amount of 600,000 tons yearly. The railway systems of the two countries were also given the right to link with each other, whether already built or in project.

MAHARASHTRA PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Jalgaon Peth, March 25.

At the second meeting of the Reception Committee of the Maharashtra Provincial Conference, held on Sunday, the 23rd, the election of the Conference President was the principal business. Recommendations received from the districts decided by an overwhelming majority in favour of Srijut Gangadharrao Deshpande of Belgaum. Sheth Kaimal Lalchichmad, who being absent from the district was requested by the Reception Committee in their first meeting to be their Chairman has consented to the Reception Committee's choice.

TRAGIC END OF INDEBTEDNESS.

VISITS OF PATHAN CREDITORS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, March 24.

On Sunday morning an Indian Christian by the name of Antony Pereira, who was employed as Senior Compositor in the British India Press was seen to have hanged himself on a branch of a mango tree near his house at Pali in Bandra.

It transpires that the man was of a very quiet and pastoral nature but worried with debts and domestic troubles. It was proved at the inquest that a day or two previous to the suicide some Pathan money lenders had paid humiliating visits to his house. This and similar incidents it is surmised led to the tragic end.

(Continued from Column 6.)

complaint—every party gets it sooner or later). The real trouble with the Conservatives is that for years their social policy has been purely negative, a mere defence of existing institutions; with the result that they have failed to attract the younger men—and even appeared not to want them. If they can change that attitude of mental ossification, they may stand a chance of success; otherwise not."—"The Outlook."

Passive Resistance in the Ruhr.

The passive resistance in the Ruhr ceased in September, nearly six months ago, but in the Rhineland there are still 564 political prisoners in French prisons, in Mainz 271, in the Palatinate 565, and in the Ruhr no less than 1,122. Altogether, there are 2,335 German prisoners beamd French bars, nearly all of whom are there simply and solely because they obeyed the orders of their government rather than those of their conquerors. Many of these men were officials of the highest standing, who committed no personal act of wrongdoing—burgomasters, assistant burgomasters, and officials of all ranks. The French have arrested only about 150 of these political prisoners. More than that, many Germans have been deported to France under long sentences. If this were being done in any other country by any other people, the heavens would ring with the outrage. And yet French people express their wonder that German hearts were never so full of hatred for France as to-day, and complain because many Germans are beginning to believe that no matter what the damage done by their troops in France and Belgium, a country which can behave like France to-day is entitled to no reparations whatever. The French are clearly bent upon proving once more that two wrongs do not make a right, and that they do not wish to live on good terms with their eastern neighbours.—New York "Nation."

EAST AND WEST.

Lord Olivier on India.

The "New Statesman" writes:—

The statement on the Government's Indian policy in the House of Lords on Tuesday was pretty much what was expected. We were in sympathy with the aims of the Home Rule party in India, said Lord Olivier, but it was impossible for the Indian people to leap all at once into the saddle of self-government. We could not accede to the demand for a round-table conference to draw up a new constitution. We must hold on steadily in the path of the Reforms. This refusal has annoyed the Swarajists, though it can hardly have surprised them, and it will doubtless be denounced in India, and in some quarters elsewhere, as a betrayal of Labour principles. It is, of course, nothing of the kind. It is no part of Labour's political creed to create bear-gardens in the sacred name of liberty. The problem of India, as everyone knows who has given it five minutes' thought, is extraordinarily complex. The analogy with Egypt, which some are fond of making, is a false one. Egypt is a comparatively small country with a population of thirteen millions, as nearly homogeneous as can be. India, with its three hundred millions, is more like a continent. It is a medley of races, castes, creeds and religions, and its political, economic and military difficulties require infinite care and some little time for their solution. They can certainly not be solved by pretending that the voices of Gandhi, Das and the Ali Brothers are the voice of the Indian people, and even the voice of God. The situation now is dissensible enough; for we do not suppose for a moment that the Swaraj party will respond to Lord Olivier's appeal for patience and circumspection. Nor are we impressed by the "Daily Herald's" naive suggestion that all would have been well, had Lord Olivier used more ardent words of sympathy and promised "some approximate date for the abolition of tutelage and the setting-up of Dominion Home Rule"! We can only hope that the British Government will find, when it has promised to look for avenues of establishing closer contact and better understanding."

"A Wise Statement."

Lord Olivier's wise statement on India in the House of Lords, on Tuesday, should be sobering to clear the air in India itself in so far as it serves to dismiss the Swarajists of the idea that with the advent of a Labour Government in this country the road to abolition of the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms was forthwith opened. What the Secretary for India said, in effect, was that the present Government, like its predecessors, was pledged to advance, but to advance at a reasonable, not a precipitate, pace. The original intention was that the reform scheme should not run seven years before it was fundamentally changed. There is nothing permanent about that period, and events may so shape themselves as to make it desirable to move rather soon. But nothing has happened, in the last three year to suggest that any drastic changes should be made now; and Lord Olivier, while his tone was completely sympathetic to Indian aspirations, was well advised to lay stress on the need for the development of an intelligent electorate, and not to be intimidated by adverse votes in the Assembly engineered by lobby combinations between a handful of political leaders. The next few months in India must be difficult, and perhaps critical, and any appearance of divergent views between the Government of India and the Secretary of State would be disastrous. Fortunately full agreement clearly exists, and last Tuesday's statement should inspire confidence in all quarters where the good of India rather than the personal advantage of political aspirants is in question. There is some reason to hope that the Swarajists, whose speeches have so far given small evidence of the qualities essential to potential Ministers in a constitutional assembly, have reached the point at which a reaction against their methods is inevitable. The Parliamentary Inquiry offered by the Government into the working of the reform scheme is a step to be welcomed as sufficiently meeting the needs of the moment."—"The Nation and the Athenæum."

"Not Disposed to be Rushed."

Lord Olivier's first public pronouncement on the political situation in India must have been a bitter disappointment to those politicians who, misled either by irresponsible talk here, or by their own prolific imagination, had expected that Labour, like an Asiatic despot, would celebrate its accession to power by scattering indiscriminate largesse. To other classes of readers the statement comes as evidence that the new Secretary of State has correctly grasped the attitude of the British democracy, which has the last word in the matter, and, speaking for ourselves, we have no desire to criticise the details of an exposition which shows a definite approximation to the view put forward consistently in these columns: that certain ugly facts must be kept in sight, that India is much bigger than Delhi, and that a democratic Constitution needs firm foundations in a wide electorate. We welcome the statement that the Government is looking for practical means of establishing closer contact and a better understanding, and we welcome equally the evidence afforded by Lord Olivier that Ministers are not disposed to be rushed: the situation can certainly be improved by good will, but little can be hoped for if all the good will is on one side.—The "Near East."

"Clear and Sensible Statement."

In the House of Lords on Tuesday, Lord Olivier, the Secretary of State for India, stated that Indian affairs were causing the Government great anxiety. The manifesto of the Swaraji Party was based on a belief that was fantastical, misinformed and unjustified." The idea that the Government might, on the recommendation of a Round Table Conference or a Commission, consider as a new scheme for suddenly establishing full responsible government in India only three years after the introduction of the present reforms, could not be encouraged for a moment. That would mean disaster for India. The very fact that many of the people of India had refused to avail themselves of the opportunities offered them by the transitional scheme was a proof that the Government would be wrong to allow them still more self-government. A parliamentary system must be welded together by predominant common interests from its foundation in the electorate upwards. No theoretical constitution that might be evolved by means of concordat among the leaders of divergent interests would prevent the political structure from flying asunder if the reality of co-operation was not there.

* * * *

It was actually being urged by Indians, Lord Olivier continued, that the British had no right to be in India. The truth was that no home rule or national movement whatever would be possible in India, had it not been for the work of the British. The Government pinned their faith to a programme of constitutional democracy, but they knew from centuries of experience in Europe and America that the conditions of a successful democracy did not exist at present in India, and could not be established at a few months' notice. We congratulate Lord Olivier upon this clear and sensible statement. The Government evidently recognizes quite clearly that the chief proposals for Conference or Commission are only expedients for wrecking the whole Montagu-Chelmsford scheme.—The "Spectator."

A "Plain Warning."

Lord Olivier's statement on the Indian situation, following the Prime Minister's own plain warnings, ought surely to dispel the vain illusions which the success of a Labour Government created in the minds of the Swarajists. Nothing could be more emphatic than the Secretary of State's declaration that the Government will stand by the provisions of Act of 1919, and reject the recommendation of the Legislative Assembly for a round-table conference with a view to the establishment forthwith of full responsible government—a course which could be "fraught with disaster to the people of India." Far from justifying more rapid progress towards the ultimate goal, events since the institution of the reforms scheme have shown, on the contrary, the necessity and the wisdom of the provision for a transitional period.

The scheme has never been given a fair trial, and the active wrecking policy now threatened would only be one more proof that India still has a long way to go before she becomes fit for self-government. Lord Olivier appealed to Indian politicians not to play the game of their extremists. Contrary to what it does not seem likely that they will listen to him. But they are, as Mr. MacDonald has told them, disastrously mistaken if they imagine that this country or any party here will be cowed either by threats of force or tactics designed to bring government to a standstill.—"Truth."

A Doomed Constitution.

Lord Olivier's argument to the Lords on Indian affairs contained no merely passing remarks in the sound sense that we are reluctant to criticise its weaknesses. It is necessary, however, to point out that he was not emphatic enough in dismissing the absurd demand in India for a round-table conference on the present constitutional experiment. He has discouraged it, but he could have made it perfectly clear that the British Government are implacably opposed to a demand as premature, so offensively urged, and so certain, if allowed, to result in bitter disagreement. But Lord Olivier's most serious error, though this is not to be pressing to him or his Party, is in assuming that the constitutional experiment can be kept going on something like its present lines till 1929, when a thorough examination becomes due.

A handful of Indian politicians, representing only two per cent. of the people, and most of whom scarcely anything but hostility to Great Britain, cannot be made judges of a constitutional experiment in India, but neither can the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme be worked very much longer. Every one of the joints and sinews on which it was based has gone slack. So far from moving towards nationhood, the peoples of India are more divided to-day than before by religious and other animosities. The political training promised by the transfer of departments to quasi-responsible control has turned out a sham, for Indian Ministers are naturally judged less by their handling of the secondary matters of which they have charge than by their attitude to the primary matters for which they are not responsible. The Indianization of most of the Services has gone faster than was expected or is by any sane person desired. The hands of the British Government must not be forced by Indian agitation, but they will be forced by events—not sensational events, but active, continuous, intolerable failure in the active work of governing India.—"Saturday Review."

Tory Mental Ossification.

I congratulate Sir Reginald Hall on his resignation. His position as Chief Conservative Agent had become impossible since the election showed him to have been utterly lacking in insight into the public mind. But if he goes, how is it that his leader stays? After all, his responsibility was less than that of Mr. Bellairs; yet the real culprit remains to lead another day. These things show a certain blindness to the real position of affairs; but I suppose every party after a disaster is inclined to tinker with the machinery, and to forget that the results is more important than the cause. There is in the Tory Party at the moment an inclination to attach too much importance to questions of organization, and too little to the programme. (The Liberals have been suffering from the same

(Continued in column 4.)

IMPROVED MILL SITUATION.

THE BANE OF CAPITALISM.

There was a further slight improvement in the number of men who have rejoined their work. About 10,000 more men went back to work on Thursday and the total labour force in all the mills is in the neighbourhood of 83,000, and there is a greater tendency on the part of the men to go back to their work, although they are taking time so to do. One more mill was working on Thursday and that was the Hongkong. But the number of men employed here was only 40 to 50. No doubt as more and more men come back to Bombay, even those mills which have been closed for a long time will open their doors and fall in line with the others. But all this will have to go on slowly, as the men who have gone to their villages have no means to pay for their travelling expenses.

MR. BHATWADEKAR NOT REINSTATED YET.

Mr. Bhatwadekar still stands dismissed. The explanation given by the mill authorities for this drastic step seems to be that when Mr. Bhatwadekar was asked to help them in paying off the mill labour on the 17th he refused to do so, although he was in Bombay at the time. When, subsequently, he went back to his work in the Premier Mills he was told that his services were no longer required, on account of his refusal to help the mill people. Whether this step would have been taken if Mr. Bhatwadekar had not figured so prominently in the strike remains a question, but at present he has lost his job. He was a jobber in the Sizing Department of the Premier Mills, and he was offered his arrears of pay after his dismissal. In the meantime he had written to the Governor complaining against his summary dismissal. It is now too early to say with any degree of certainty, particularly when most of the mill-workers are not educated enough to ventilate their grievances, and they have so very few avenues for doing it, whether there is any general victimisation, but mill-owners are after all men and not angels, as people picture them. And this is not the first time they have resorted to this step; it has been done whenever there has been a strike in the city. It is only natural for the owners to get rid of a troublesome man by all possible means, and that is a common practice everywhere there is a struggle between Capital and Labour. The Bombay mill-owners have not yet given any evidence that they are different from the ruck of capitalists all over the world. However, the matter may be left at that.

There was peace everywhere in the mill area on Thursday, and men were working quietly even after the recess.

MR. BHATWADEKAR'S LETTER.

The following is the text of Mr. Bhatwadekar's letter to H. E. the Governor, referring to his victimisation by his employers:—

Hajib's Chawl, Chinchpokli,
Bombay, 26th March, 1924.

To the Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay.

Dear Sir,—I beg you will kindly place the following before His Excellency the Governor.

In the terms of reference prescribed to the Bonus Enquiry Committee, His Excellency stated that there would be no victimisation of any mill-operative who agitated for the redress of the men's grievance. His Excellency, during the personal interview with me as well as his frequent utterances, emphasized the same point. But apparently these assurances have had no effect, on the mill-agents.

To-day when I reported myself for the duty at the Premier Mill, I was refused admission, and the Manager informed me that my services had been dispensed with, and that I should take away my January wages. I declined to receive the wages, and asked the Manager to give me my discharge certificate, stating the reason of my dismissal. But the Manager declined to do so.

I now trust that His Excellency will be pleased to look into the matter as soon as possible, since it involves a great principle and since it is also likely to involve the cases of others, similarly situated like myself, and cause undue suffering and hardship.

I sincerely trust that His Excellency will be graciously pleased to exert himself to prevent injustice being done to the workers.

Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) DATTARAM ATMARAM BHATWADEKAR,
President,
Girni Kamgar Mahamandal, Bombay.

DR. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR

The **WELL-KNOWN DIABETES SPECIALIST**, who has been doing immense good to the suffering public after his return from Native country where he had gone for change of climate, has resumed his practice at his former residence. Patients awaiting and requiring his treatment for the complete and perfect cure of the dire disease, "Diabetes" may not lose this rare opportunity, as his stay will be limited.

Of the numerous certificates, the following are a few of the testimonials:—

Mr. VITHALDAS P. ATTAWALLA, Merchant, Bombay, writes:—"I was suffering from Diabetes for the last 16 years and had tried many Doctors of Bombay, but without any effect. I then put myself under the treatment of Dr. S. R. Iyengar and he prescribed a course of 45 days for me and that I was completely cured at the end of the course. Before I commenced Dr. Iyengar's treatment, my urine was examined by a Bombay M.D., the percentage of Sugar was more than 4 per cent. After the treatment, my urine was examined at Dr. Masina's Hospital, Pathological Laboratory of Bombay "Sugar was found Nil" which means a perfect cure of the obstinate disease which had baffled the treatment of many doctors and physicians before. I really consider that Dr. S. RangasWami Iyengar is a Specialist in this disease. I recommend him to all suffering from the bad disease for the rare quality and of its valuable Drugs."

Consultation hours:—8 to 10 a.m. and 5 to p.m.

Address:—GHIA BUILDING, Khetwady Main Road, opp. Post Office, Girgaum, Bombay.

ADMINISTRATION OF JAILS IN PUNJAB.

(Continued from page 6.)

different from those of the self-governed European States. It goes against their salt to admit mistakes and make apologies. It interferes with their notions of prestige to punish the wrong-doers among their own class. Their ignorance of law, their perversity of judgment, their vindicativeness, is all covered by the plea of "error of judgment." Even this error of judgment is not frankly admitted by the wrong-doer. The plea is put forward *for him* by his superiors so as to save him from the effects of his misbehaviour. Personally I am a great admirer of English character, but with all my admiration for the Englishman, I cannot shut my eyes to the deterioration that takes place in his character by his association with the Government of this country. What I do maintain is that in their official dealings, their native standards of fairness and truthfulness are very much lowered. It may be that this is due to the change in the angle of vision that takes place on account of their Imperial and official responsibilities.

Official Standard of Truth.

Almost every day I ask myself the question how is it and why is it that even in matters of fact, the English Press and the English official should so radically differ from the Indian Press and the Indian Nationalist? A difference of view-point and a difference of opinion I can well understand, but a radical difference in the statement of facts is something incomprehensible to me except on the assumption that one of the parties lies. Let me illustrate my point. High English officials insist on giving a representative character to Indians whom they cannot but know that they do not possess any thing of the kind. In their speeches and writings and minutes they refer to the opinions of such men as those of representative Indians. In the Press or on the platform they praise and eulogise men whom, in their heart of hearts they cannot but despise. The only excuse they can offer is that the exigencies of the political situation and the interests of their rule require that. Let us apply this test to Sir John Maynard's utterance in question. Will the reader believe me if I were to tell him that both Sir John Maynard and Sir Malcolm Hailey have quoted me only incompletely? Sir John Maynard at least cannot be unaware of the adverse opinions I hold about the Punjab prisons. He does not refer to those opinions at all. He quotes only that portion of my remarks which suits him omitting the last words which speak of the brutality and savageness of the retaliatory treatment meted out to the political prisoners by the jail officials. The last two sentences of this part of my speech run as follows:—"In short we left nothing undone to provoke them into an attitude of hostility. *Is it a wonder then, that they, under the provocation, exercised their powers most mercilessly and cruelly, and in their turn tried to reduce us to dust.*" Sir John Maynard stopped at the first sentence and did not read the part italicised. This may fully accord with official or legal standards of truthfulness but this is not in accord with Gandhian standards and as such the official spokesmen of the Government of the Punjab fell far short of those standards. The remarks made by me gave the *whole* truth. It would have been dishonest on my part to indulge in half-truths. Yet these are the gods who in season and out of season taunt the Indians on their lower standards of morality. The other day Lord Reading read a homily to the graduates of the Delhi University on the virtue of truthfulness. I wonder if there was any one in the audience who was much impressed with Lord Reading's performance. To talk to Indians of the virtue of truthfulness is carrying coal to Newcastle because India has from times immemorial preached and promulgated the doctrine that there is no religion higher than truth. We have certainly fallen from our standard; I do not allege that the Indians are more truthful than Europeans, but I do allege that European officials trained in diplomacy and duplicity have no right to preach truthfulness to Indians. Their own conduct does not come up to the proper standards of truthfulness. In the next article I will deal with other paints of Sir John Maynard's speech.

ARMED DEMONSTRATION IN AFGHANISTAN.

SEQUEL TO ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PESHAWAR, March 26.

A report has reached here that certain recent administrative changes in Afghanistan have led to an armed demonstration on the part of the Mangal Tribe in Khost. This is an instance of the difficulties which the Amir's Government has to face in popularising administrative reforms among the conservative and excitable tribes within his borders. It seems that the tribesmen held that some of Amir's new rules contravened the laws of Shariat. They, therefore, collected an armed force and made a serious demonstration in the neighbourhood of Matun. The situation is said to have been handled with a considerable tact and firmness on the part of the authorities in Khost and the latest reports state that the demonstration was now subsided.

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI.

CONDITION IMPROVING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 26.

The bulletin issued on Tuesday evening regarding Maulana Shaukat Ali's condition is as follows:—Temperature in the morning was 100 and the congestion in the lungs has entirely disappeared. The evening temperature for the first time was below 100. He had perspired freely the temperature was 99.6. This evening Bi Amman's condition was also better though she had slight fever in the early part of the afternoon.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

SMALL CAUSES COURT'S PLEADERS.

DISCIPLINARY RULE ISSUED BY HIGH COURT.

The Government Pleader
vs.
(1) Mr. M. S. Noronha, (2) Mr. I. J. Samson, (3) Mr. M. V. Pradhan, (4) Mr. A. M. Mody, (5) Mr. A. C. Amin, (6) Mr. J. C. Ravel, (7) Mr. Mohanlal D. Desai.

(Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Sir Lallubhai Shah.)

This was an application presented by the Government Pleader under the High Court's Disciplinary Jurisdiction praying that their Lordships would be pleased to issue a Rule on the opponents, viz., Mr. M. S. Noronha, Mr. I. J. Samson, Mr. M. V. Pradhan, Mr. A. M. Mody, Mr. A. C. Amin, Mr. J. C. Ravel and Mr. Mohanlal D. Desai, to show cause why they should not be reprimanded or otherwise dealt with under their Lordships' Disciplinary Jurisdiction and to pass such other order as their Lordships may seem proper.

The facts are briefly these:—

The Government Pleader in his application stated that the abovenamed seven opponents are High Court Pleaders practising in the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, under sanads of the High Court. That Tata Power Co., Ltd., a public limited company, filed several suits against its defaulting shareholders for call moneys due to the Company both in the High Court and in the Court of Small Causes at Bombay. That one of such suits No. 1821 of 1922 filed in the High Court against one Bansidhar Durgadutt and another, was decided by the Hon. Mr. Justice Pratt on the 14th November, 1923, in favour of the Tata Power Co., Ltd., and a report of the case appeared in the daily papers on the following day. That it was brought to the knowledge of the Tata Power Co., that a notice signed by the abovenamed opponents and dated 15-11-23 was put up on the notice board in the Pleaders' Room of the Court of Small Causes. It stated that the High Court found that the prospectus issued by the Company contained material misrepresentations and that the finding would be of very great assistance to those who applied for shares after the issue of the prospectus relying on the same, and explained the failure of the defendant Bansidhar in the High Court to the fact that he applied for shares before the issue of the prospectus and was not misled by it and proposed an association of persons interested as concerted action would be necessary to fight the Company successfully. That on the 19th December, 1923, the Tata Power Co. made an application to the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court at Bombay to take notice of the opponents' alleged improper and unprofessional conduct and to make a report to the High Court on the ground that the effect of the judgment of the High Court as set out in the notice was not correctly stated, that some of the opponents did not appear for any of the shareholders in the suits filed against them and had no concern or interest in the Company, that the effect of the notice was to foment litigation and to suggest false defences which an unscrupulous shareholder unwilling to pay money would be induced to adopt and that the opponents had conspired together to prejudice the interests of the Company. That the opponents contended at the inquiry before the learned Chief Judge that the notice was put up in the Pleaders' Room which was not a public place and a proposal for taking concerted action by pleaders who were already engaged in the suits did not amount to fomenting litigation and that the learned Chief Judge held that excepting opponent No. 1 who is stated to have drafted the notice, the other opponents thoughtlessly signed without realising the full effect of the invitation and forwarded the papers with his report for being placed before the Hon. High Court.

Their Lordships granted a rule.

2ND CRIMINAL SESSIONS 1924.

The Second Criminal Sessions for the current year commenced yesterday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kajiji.

There are 20 cases for trial, out of which five are murder and abatement of murder cases. There are several cases of theft.

ANGLO-INDIA COLONIAL NAVIGATION CO, LTD.

(IN LIQUIDATION.)

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemp.)

N. H. Moos
vs.
Frank H. Spaull and others.

On further hearing of the case, evidence was given in the first instance by Mr. Girdharlal, Solicitor, in support of the liquidator's case. He was called to prove by documents in his possession, facts which showed how the Company's business was transacted, and how lakhs of rupees were frittered away by this Company.

Then further evidence was led of some witnesses among whom were Mr. Faiz Tyabji, Bar.-at-Law, and Mr. Haveliwala, Bar.-at-Law. They stated that they were given application forms by their friends, which they filled in for the number of shares they wanted and sent those forms duly filled in with the application money straight to the Company's office. They never engaged any brokers to apply for shares on their behalf and they were surprised to learn that these forms were stated to have been forwarded to the Company's office through brokers whom they had never seen or engaged.

Mr. Haveliwala in his cross-examination stated that he had filed a petition in the High Court for the rectification of the register of the shareholders to the effect that his name as a shareholder should be struck off the register. A fund was raised by the shareholders for filing his petition as this was to be a test case. He had taken all along an active part in the meetings of the shareholders.

The case is proceeding.

CAUSE LISTS.

(FRIDAY, March 28.)

BEFORE HON. SIR AMBERSON MARTEN

In the Division Court No. 40.

FOR SPEAKING TO THE MINUTES OF DECREE.

3837-23—Mansukhlal H M and Co., Jamnadas Chhaganlal and other v. Tricumdas Gopikisson and others, Mansuklal H. M. and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

4035-22—Vachha and Co., Abdullally Hakimji Pagdiwalla v Mahomedally Adamji Peerbhoy and others, Edgelow G W and Co.

90-22—Shroff and L., Rajaballi Mahomed v. Mahadeo Deoram and others, v. Payne and Co., Mantri and Co.

3180-22—Craigie B and C., K M Chanbal v. Santa Maria De Souza, Andrade and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

3194-21—Dharamsy D and Co. Balaram Anandram, Liladhar Kalidas, Dikshit M and Co.

4152-22—Surveyor and Co. Tekersy Korsi, Husseinbhai Ahmedbhai, Madhowji and Co.

2062-22—Little and Co, The Majestic Paint Trading Co, Shanker Rajaram Zinanji and others, Ardeshir H D and Co, Jehangir M and S.

896-22—Dabholkar and J. Mamlaj Rajaram Mehta and another v. Daji Babaji Pawar, Mulla and M.

1440-22—Mirza and M, Mahadu Anant, Vasa Bhikha Koli, Vachha and Co.

1050-18—Mirza and M, Narayan Dharma, Gangabai, Smethan B and L.

BEFORE HON. MR. JUSTICE PARTT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

654-21—Mulla and M, Hirji Govindji and Co. v. Cassum Ismail and others, Sukhtanker and G.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSE.

3174-21—Little and Co, Aston Mordakh Dossa, Gulam Husein Habib and Co, Mehta L and Co.

3359-21—N C Dalal and Co, Kakaldas Umedchand v. Bhagwandas Gangaram, Merwanji K and Co.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS.)

5109-23—Vachha and Co, Ebrahim Haji Sidik Nedrani v Mahomed bin Gulam Husein Shirazi, Ardeshir H D and Co.

5160-23—Shah and Co, Mulchand Hemraj v Bomanji Muncherji and Sons, Shamrao M and H.

4936-23—Mulla and M, Lalji Daval v Dayabhai Jugjiwan Desai, Chubb and Co.

2714-23—Smetham B and L, Keshaolal Hemchand v Thakkar Shamji Hurgovindas and ors, Merwanji K and Co.

4387-23—Dallas and Co, Haji Alimahomed Haji Cassum v Ebrahimji Dawoodbhoy and ors.

5023-23—Mantri and Co, Chimanlal Manchubhai v Bejonji Edalji and anr.

5036-23—Pandia and Co, Dwarkadas Gordhandas v Ibrahim Adamji and anr, Dastur and Co.

5077-23—Matubhai J and M, Fazalbhoy Jiwaji Alibhoy v. Mahadeo Gopal Bidiwalla and anr, Shah and Co.

37-24—Crawford B and Co, The Trustees for the Improvement of Bombay v Haji Essa Haji Haroon, Daphtary F and D.

307-24—Pandia and Co, Jai Loong Hug Ker and Co v Gulamali Vali Essa, Mansukhlal H M and Co.

308-24—Pandia and Co, Dr Bhimjibhoy Dadabhoy Mistry v Hormusji Gazdar and ors.

327-24—Motichand and D, Fidaally Husanally Jehangir Cawasji Mistry, Wadia G and Co.

392-24—Craigie B and C, Tulsidas Gordhandas Khatau, M Jamsetji and Sons, Chubb and Co.

393-24—Motichand and D, Tyebbhai Abdul Husein Kaderbhoy Essaji Chitnis K and M.

394-24—Mulji Th and Co, Hanmanti Erappa Yellubai widow.

4711-23—Vachha and Co, Hirachand Kasturchand and another, Mulchand Budhsen Kulphiwalla, Pandia and Co.

183-24—Jamsedji R and D, Adamalli Allibhoy Rachael Moses Payne and Co.

193-24—N C Dalal and Co, Bhagwandas Hurgomandas and others, Khatri Madhowji Adamji, In Person

BEFORE HON. MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT

In the Division Court No. 49.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

152-23—Little an dCo., The National Bank of India v. H. Pestonji and Co., Edgelow G W and Co.

FOR SPEAKING TO THE MINUTES OF DECREE.

170-23—Raghnaya N and Co., Vallabhdas Naranji Dalal v. Wamanrao Ganpatrao Pitale and another, Chhatbhj and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSE.

2938-21—Purnanand C and J, Tarabai Balchand Ratanchand v The Jamshed Mfg Co and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co, Payne and Co.

2984-21—Pandia and Co, Hurgowandas Tulsidas and anr v Vrajlal Jiwandas, Sabnis and G.

2869-21—Mulji Th and Co, Liladhar Mulchand v Pirojshah K Bamji, Kanga and S.

3021-21—Mehta L and Co, Rupoji Dolaji and Co v Bai Sukerbai widow and ors, Vachha and Co.

3043-21—Mulji Th and Co, Makabhai Parpia and Sim v The Gold Mohur Mills Ltd, Payne and Co.

3101-21—Payne and Co, Pestonji Cowasji Chinoy v Dosabhai Pestonji Bhathena and anr, Manilal and K.

3105-21—Soonderdas and Co, Sidney George and anr v Taparia and Sons and ors, Khandwalla and Co.

3123-21—Daphtary F and D, Kilachand Mills Ltd v Girdhardas Gordhandas, Mehta L and Co.

3163-21—Madhowji and Co, N H Moos v Kantilal Dulubhdas, Motichand and D.

3165-21—Madhowji and Co, N H Moos v M Kunji Kadri, Mirza and M.

3218-21—Tyabji D and Co, Jagmohandas Harilal and Co v Bhogilal Ranchoddas and Co, Khandwalla and Co.

3221-21—Pandia and Co, Ramjiwan Nevatia v Gopaldas Virji, Dallas and Co.

3235-21—Daphtary F and D, K Worah and Co v R S Matharaprasad Motilal and Co, Judah and S.

3285-21—Malvi M R and Co, Sitaram Shroff and Co v Abdulalli Jiwaji Patni, Khandwalla and Co.

3301-21—Vachha and Co, Shavaksha Dinsha Davar v Harvas Dama, Tyabji D and Co.

3322-21—Malvi M R and Co, Zulekhabhai Ibraham Heji Gany Karim and anr, Matubhai J and M, Nanu H and Co.

3072-21—Thakoredas and Co, Hanif Maulabaksh v Kursum daughter of Karim and anr, Mansukhlal H M and Co.

3149-21—N C Dalal and Co, Jaswant Vadilal v Chotalal Samaldas, Ardeshir H D and Co.

3827-21—Motichand and D, Narotamdas Bhanji and ors v Mrs Laudina E Gomes, Amarchand and M.

1658-20—M B Chothia and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Hemraj Walji, Ardeshir H D and Co.

3135-21—Bhaishanker K and G, Chimanlal Budhardas v Shah Mohanlal Bhagwandas, Amin and D.

3138-21—Manihar and Co, Jaigopal Premsugar v Premji Mulji and ors, Edgelow G W and Co.

3148-21—Manihar and Co, Jaigopal Premsugar v Thakarsidas Nandlal, Wadia G and Co.

2947-21—Matubhai J and M, Tricumji Danji and Co v Vallabhdas Purshotamdas, Edgelow G W and Co.

2254-23—Khandwalla and Chh, Chaturbhuj Kallianji Thakar and others, Jan Mahomed Karim, Edgelow G W and Co.

2123-21—G B Pandya, Harnarayen Umedram, Jan Mahomed Karim Edgelow G W and Co.

BEFORE HON. MR, JUSTICE CRUMP.

In the Division Court No. 53.

FOR JUDGMENT.

175-21—Pandia and Co, Badrudin Shaik Sarafalli Karair and Co, Shaik Khorudin Hussein Kuvari Ballaporwalla, Mantri and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

2583-20—Ardeshir H D and Co, Haji Mahomed Rahimtoola Zainulabedin v Bhagwandas Liladhar and ors, Captain and V.

144-21—Payne and Co, Ardeshir H Mama v Mrs Flora Sassoon, Wadia G and Co.

646-21—Motichand and D, B Mansingh and Co v Jivanlal Manilal, Purnanand C and J.

669-21—Raghvaya N and Co, Haji Abubakar Haji Abdul Satar v Anantrao Narandas, Purnanand C and J.

684-21—Forbes and Co, Haji Abdul Nabi Shirazi v Bai Dhanbai widow, Ardeshir H D and Co.

737-21—Madhowji and Co, Bapooji Pitamber v Lakhmidas Mulji, Surveyor and Co.

743-21—Motichand and D, Jaswantlal Wadilal v Chunilal Gandalal, Kanga and Co.

758-21—Mulla and M, Mithabhai and Co v C Framji and Co, Dallas and Co.

765-21—Hiralal Th and Co, Bombay United Commercial Co Ltd v Vishram Munji, Dastur and Co.

782-21—Motichand and D, Trivedi and Co v Jamnadas Hurprasad and Co, Malvi M R and Co.

803-21—Pandia and Co, Deosy Harpal v Unorji Ismailji, Amin and D.

811-21—Mantri and Co, Chimanlal Chunilal Doctor v Kasturbhai Lalubhai Patel and Bros, Matubhai J and M, Amin and D.

869-21—Shroff and V, Mansingh Sheoprasad v Hiralal father of Gangaram Hiralal and Bros, Madhowji and Co.

873-21—Malvi M R and Co, Dwarkadas Chhoglal and anr v Kanialal Bansilal, Purnanand C and J.

1785-20—Mulla and M, Padamsy Ratansy and ors v Somchand Parbhudas, Amin and D

3807-20—Dubash and Co, Chimniram Motilal v Ratanlal Bapulal and anr, Motichand and D.

2101-20—Soonderdas and Co, Javerchand Thakersy v Karim Rahamat Chakavalla and anr, N C Dalal and Co.

3639-20—Mehta L and Co, Velbai widow v Vallabhdas Gopalji and ors, Little and Co.

2534-20—Merwanji K and Co, Ramgopal Manchal v Abdul Sakur Valimahomed, Dastur and Co.

704-20—Dubash and Co, Zoharmal Uttamchand v Bawanidas Tekchand, Amin and D.

642-20—Amin and D, Bawanidas Tekchand v Zoharmal Uttamchand, Dubash and Co.

TESTAMENTARY SUITS.

13-12—Re Abdul Hussein Abdul Tyab M, Mulla and M, Abdullabhai Saragally and ors v Abdul Kayum Abdul H M, Motichand and D.

26-12—Re Balaram Kashinath, D J Mantri, Dwarkabai widow v Bablibai alias Saraswatibai, Smetham B and L.

14-19—Re Sunderrao Kothare, Nanu H and Co, Sumatibai widow v Ganpatrao S Jayakar, Pandia and Co.

16-20—Re Jamaji Sorabji, Captain and V, Tehmina Jeewanji Sorabji A v Temulji S Anklesaria, Rustomji and G.

10-21—Re Haridas Premji, Motichand and D, Bai Mongibai widow v Pragji Dayal Heeriani, Tyabji D and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

2940-20—Bhaishanker K and G, Champaklal Gopaldas and anr v Keshrichand Maganmal and anr, Mehta L and Co.

2630-20—Malvi M R and Co., Bai Gangabai widow v Dayal Velji, Mulla and M.

454-21—Wadia G and Co, Thakersidas Nandlal v Premsukhdas Uderam and anr, Patell and E.

2256-20—N C Dalal and Co, Tricumdas Rowji v Narayen Anant Talverkar.

3024-20—Wadia G and Co., Muncherji Cursetji Khambatta v British India Steam Navigation Co Ltd, Craigie B and C.

2785-20—Malvi M R and Co, Basil N Lang v Dharamsy Fulchand, N C Dalal and Co.

1718-20—Tyabji D and Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Bai Mongibai widow and ors, Craigie B and C.

1874-20—Daphtary F and D, Jivlal Ujamsey and Co v Mangaldas Chamanlal and Co, Jamshedji R and D.

2369-20—Madhowji and Co, Nanakchand Ishwarsing v Gordhandas Vallabhdas, Little and Co.

2942-20—Ferreira an dV, Khadabhai Ramji and anr v Kalianji Moonji and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co.

3394-20—Payne and Co, The Central Bank of India Ltd v Kallianji Vardhman and others, Amin and D, Ardeshir H D and Co.

2380-20—Dallas and Co., C Framji and Co. v. Hargowan Kanji and ors, Mulla and M, Madhowji and Co.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 54.

ADJOURNED CHAMBER MATTER.

Re Indian Companies Act and Re. Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Co Ltd (in liquidation), Bhaishanker K and G, N H Moos (Applicant) v Frank H spaull and ors (Respondents, Matubhai J and M, Malvi M R and Co., J P Wallace and Co., Manchershaw and N, Merwanji K and Co, Craigie B and Co, Thakerdas and Co.

MUSLIM LEAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A session of the All-India Muslim League is to be held at Lahore. This will be the first session after the *sine die* session of Lucknow, which had ended so unfortunately. The holding of the meeting of the Muslim League is at it ought to be. It should be have been held a long time ago. As time passes the organizing of the League by those Mussalmans *who belong to the moderate school of thought*, becomes more necessary.

As it is decided to hold a session I have to make one suggestion in this respect. I submit that non-co-operating Mussalmans should abstain from attending the meeting and thus a decent chance should be given to those Mussalman leaders who do not belong to the Congress, to think over the present situation and decide upon some practical work according to their own lights. I submit that N. C. O. should not attend it, for three reasons. Firstly, Non-Co-operators have two organizations namely Congress and Khilafat for working their programmes and, therefore, there is no need of a third organization for them. Secondly, in order to avoid another unhappy incident similar to that of last session at Lucknow. For it is said that the breaking up of last session of Lucknow was due to the attitude of some Non-Co-operators, who attended the meeting. Thirdly, there are several points on which Non-Co-operators and Co-operators cannot and will not agree and, therefore, it is needless to gather at one place only to widen the gulf of differences. On these grounds and for some other minor reasons I suggest that the non-Congress Mussalmans should take the Muslim League in their own hands. Yours, etc.,

ISMAIL AHMAD.

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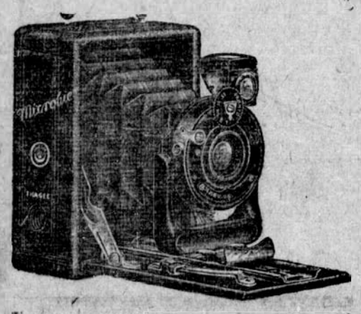

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TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Speaking on the demand for grants relating to the Currency Department in the Legislative Assembly on Saturday last I gave expression, among other views, to the frequent complaints of the Indian public regarding the unsatisfactory manner in which the purchase of silver was being made by the Secretary of State for India for coinage purposes. The main points in the complaint are that the bullion brokers and vendors in London are often identical parties with the result that during the last forty years India had to pay the maximum price for silver instead of getting the benefit of competitive rates which could be obtained if the purchase was made in India by means of open tender. The Hon. Sir Basil Blackett instead of replying to the aforesaid observations launched an energetic attack on me for what he called an "outrageous and unsupportable accusation." Some newspapers also have not hesitated to stigmatise my criticism as indicative of the irresponsibility of some young Swarajists. I am, therefore, constrained to approach you with a request to publish the following explanation. I wanted to make this explanation during the debate on the Finance Bill; but as the same was thrown out by the Assembly the occasion did not arise and I have, therefore, to request the courtesy of your columns.

It is a well-known device for controversialists to repudiate with indignation a charge which has never been made and to leave the main point at issue to take care of itself. I made no charge of corruption against anybody in the matter of silver purchase. I simply voiced the grievance which had been felt and expressed by Indian businessmen for a number of years. Moreover, the Hon. the Finance member ought not to forget that no charge is outrageous which is well-supported. It is true that I did not quote my authorities on Saturday last as the closure hour was drawing near and I had still to give time to the Finance Member for his reply. Since, however, too much was made by him and by the newspapers referred to by me of the absence of authorities in my support I deem it necessary to quote here a few of the many authorities for the statement I made. They are taken from the evidence of the Babington-Smith Committee. Volume III and the corresponding pages of the volume are stated against each quotation:—

Sir Dadiba Merwanjee Dalal, High Commissioner for India, in giving his evidence before the Chamberlain Commission said:—(Page 75).

"London Silver Market:—The Marquis of Crewe declared in the House of Lords on the 14th November, 1912:—"Then the position as to the purchase of silver was made more difficult by the fact that there were only four firms in the City of London who acted as bullion brokers. The usual custom of the India office had been to employ the Bank of England to arrange these purchases. The Bank had commissioned two particular firms of brokers of high standing and intimated that if the purchases were made through the Bank of England again they would feel bound still to employ these firms." All these firms referred to are financially very powerful and hold the greatest silver monopoly known to the world. Furthermore, they act not only as brokers but also as dealers and merchants. Each day they meet and jointly declare the 'fixing price' of silver."

The late Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey.—(Page 139) "The present method of purchasing silver in England has proved to be disastrous to Indian interests as it is well-known that the silver trade in England is held principally by three or four billion brokers and merchants who have succeeded in manipulating the price to the disadvantage of India. The best method is to buy silver at regular intervals in quantities to be fixed long ahead by open tenders to be received in India, perhaps in Bombay, where the dealers from America, England, Mexico, and other silver producing countries may tender. There will not be then any room for unfair manipulation."

The Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, (Through their representative Mr. Mann Subedar):—(Page 106).

"Silver Purchase: A Public Enquiry Wanted.—Reference has been made in the body of the Chamber's representation to the grave defects in the method of silver purchase for Indian currency purposes for some years past. The constitution of the silver market in London is very unsatisfactory, the number of people in it being small and the distinction between broker and principal being rather vague. The market has been governed largely by visible supplies in London, a factor which during the war was most uncertain and liable to manipulation. The market has shown itself most sensitive as in recent variation in the course of a day by over 3d. per ounce. It has been always against the Government of India whose demands could be anticipated by the visible stock of rupees in India and by such official information as the connection of some of these firms of brokers and dealers with the India Office can secure them. It is a commonplace remark in the Indian bazars that the largest additions to Indian coinage have been made at top price of silver during the last 15 years. It is a moral belief in India that everything has not been right with the silver purchases on behalf of India and the Indian mercantile community will be gratified by a public enquiry into the silver purchases on behalf of India during the last 15 years. Time alone can show to what extent this injurious method of purchasing silver adopted by the Secretary of State and his financial advisers aided the recent rise in the value of silver. It would also be of interest to compare the price at which the unusually large amount of silver was purchased for subsidiary coinage for the United Kingdom with the price paid by the Secretary of State for India during the last five years."

Sir Stanley Reed, Ex-Editor, 'Times of India', (Page) 127)—"All purchases for silver for the Government of India should be by open tender to be delivered in Bombay, quite apart from the fact that this will attract to the great bullion market of Bombay silver from all parts of the world it is the only means whereby the cloud of suspicion which overhangs the purchase of silver for the Government of India can be dispersed."

It will be seen from the foregoing quotations that my authorities are as weighty as any that the Finance Member can command and they come from various independent sources whose significance cannot be mistaken.

The Hon. Sir Basil Blackett also adverted to the fact that no silver had been purchased during the last four years and that therefore any argument was irrelevant to the discussion. I raised this point because in the weekly statement of the currency position issued by Government we find that there is silver bullion worth about six crores of rupees shown as 'silver under coinage'. In the face of this fact it cannot be argued that I had no reasons for raising the discussion. But even admitting that no fresh silver had been purchased for some time past it does not affect the principle for which I was contending.

I trust the Finance Member will now produce something substantial in reply to the points raised by me instead of satisfying himself with the use of strong adjectives. I think the least the Finance Member can do is to induce the Secretary of State for India to face a public and independent enquiry regarding the purchase of silver for India during the last 40 years. Otherwise the only conclusion which the public can reasonably draw is that while Government do not hesitate to do a thing that is 'outrageous' they simulate indignation when that fact is brought home to them.—Yours, etc.

JAMNADAS M. MEHTA.

Western Hostel, Raisina,
Delhi, March 21.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

There has been created a feeling of discontent in the local mill operatives. It is said that owing to deficient rainfall this time there has been poor quality of Gujarat and Kathiawar cotton which most of the mills use as and a result of which there is considerable breakage in yarn and a lot of trouble in the working. The workmen of about 13 mills have approached the Labour Union officers to induce the mill agents to improve the quality of cotton.—(A. P.)

* * * *

A correspondent writes:—

A *barat* procession passed through the principal streets of Poona on Saturday in connection with the circumcision ceremony of masters Iqbal and Akhtar, the two sons of Mr. Shaikh Yakub Vazir Mohamed, Oriental Translator to the Government of Bombay. It was organised by Khan Bahadur Ibrahim Haroon Jaafar and Khan Sahib Abdur Raoof Khan, and consisted of tastefully decorated carriages, English and Indian bands, sword and stick players and a detachment of the 27th Mounted Battery of R. F. A. under the command of Jamadar Allah Rakha, lent through the courtesy of Captain Duncan, R. F. A. Amongst those who were invited to a Pan Supari party and who accompanied the procession, were Deccan Sirdars, Shrimants and Nawabs of Poona and a few civil military officers. On the return of the procession all were entertained to high class Indian music. On the morning of 23rd March guests were entertained at a sumptuous dinner in the bungalow of Seth Haji Moosa where all the functions were held.

* * * *

Hon. Mr. Ganesh Dutt Singh, Minister for local self-government and excise, announces that he will continue, as before, to devote three-fourths of his salary to the establishment of public health fund, the interest of which is to be spent for the benefit of children, particularly orphans. The funds will be managed by a Committee of which the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals will be the President.—(A. P.)

* * * *

A Lahore message says:—The Mahomedans won the final of the Northern India Quardangular Cricket Tournament by 4 wickets in the second innings.—(A. P.)

* * * *

Rai Sahib Jugal Behari Mathur, Special Manager, Court of Wards died at Allahabad suddenly after his return from a dinner party. The suddenness of his death caused the police to suspect that something was not quite right but after the examination of the body the Civil Surgeon certified that death was due to natural causes.—(A. P.)

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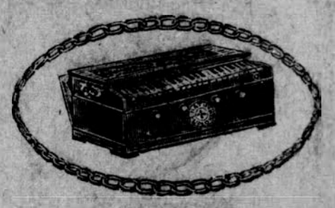

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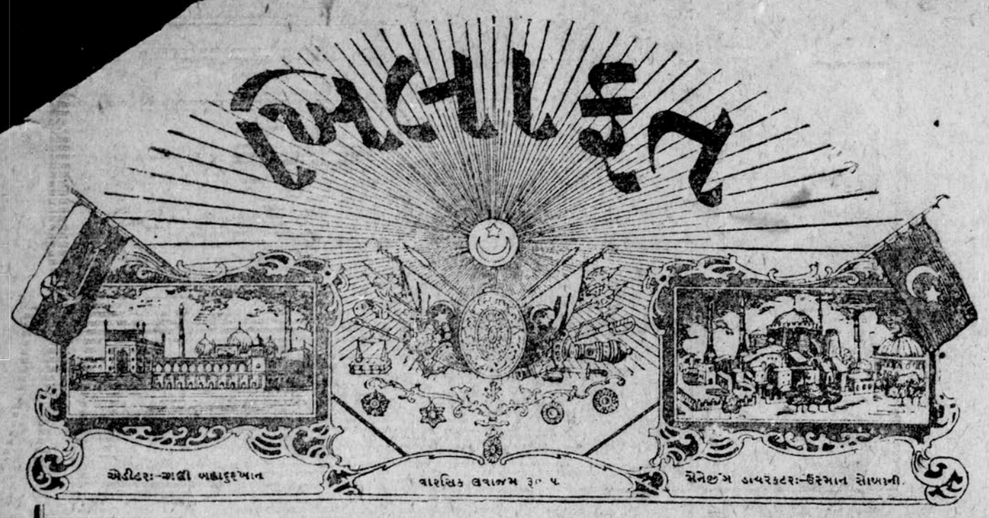

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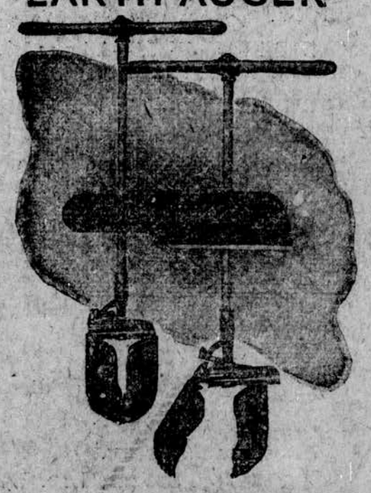

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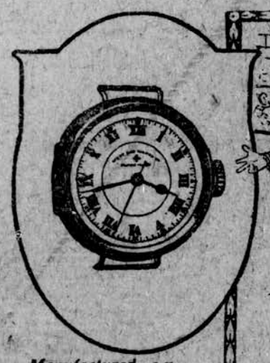

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